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EU Turns Sights South, Across Mediterranean

Proposed Economic and Security Pact Would Create Largest Free-Trade Zone

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The European Commission proposed an economic and security pact Wednesday with countries of the Middle East and North Africa to stem the threat of political instability and mass migration.

The plan, which would include the world's largest free trade zone, says population growth, a yawning wealth gap and the threat of Islamic fundamentalism make the southern Mediterranean a prime security risk for all of the European Union.

By addressing those risks, the initiative aims to restore cohesion within the Union following complaints by such southern members as France and Spain that the body was ignoring the Mediterranean to pursue a German-led drive to bring Eastern Europe into the Union.

"The problem of the East isn't an exclusive problem of the northern countries of Europe, and the problem of the Mediterranean is not an exclusive problem of the southern countries," said Manuel Marin, the Spanish development commissioner who presented the EU executive body's plan.

Mr. Marin's proposal, which will be put to Union leaders at their summit meeting in December in Essen, Germa-

ny, calls for more than doubling aid to the region, to 5.5 billion European currency units (\$7 billion) over the next five years, and to convene a peace and security conference among EU and Mediterranean countries in 1995 to agree on a framework for cooperation.

A free-trade area involving the Union, its prospective members in Eastern Europe and the Mediterranean would contain as many as 40 countries and up to 800 million people, more than double the size of the North American Free Trade Area of the United States, Canada and Mexico, Mr. Marin said it would take at least 18 months to negotiate such an accord, and perhaps 15 years to actually dismantle trade barriers.

But the strategy, which is by far the most ambitious attempt yet by the Union to forge a common foreign policy, faces hurdles that are as lofty as its intentions.

One European Union diplomat cited a "cleavage of interest" between such northern member states as Germany and Britain, which want to offer mainly trade concessions, and southern states, which emphasize aid over trade, fearing that greater imports of fruit and vegeta-

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Israel Vows Revenge as Hamas Boasts of Bombing That Killed 22



Rescuers in Tel Aviv stepping over one of the dead on Wednesday to remove a wounded passenger from the bus.

Arab Militants Say Assaults Will Continue

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TEL AVIV — Israeli leaders vowed Wednesday to retaliate after a bomb ripped through a rush-hour bus on Tel Aviv's main shopping street, killing 22 people and wounding 48.

The explosion, which was believed to have been the work of a suicide bomber, was one of the worst acts of terrorism in Israel's history and the third major attack in 10 days claimed by Islamic militants of the Hamas organization.

In Gaza City, Hamas, the armed wing of the Islamic Resistance Movement, boasted in a statement broadcast from the loudspeakers of a mosque that it had carried out the attack, and would launch others.

"God is great. God will torment them with your hands and the hands of the faithful," the statement said. It said the attack was a reprisal for the killing of three militants who were holding a kidnapped Israeli soldier last week. The soldier was killed in the raid.

Anonymous callers to Israeli radio stations also claimed that Hamas had carried out the bombing.

Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, angrily condemned the bombing "in the name of the Palestinians and in my name." He said it was the work of "the enemies of peace."

President Ezer Weizman of Israel refused to take a call from Mr. Arafat and warned, "We cannot tolerate more and more attacks."

"It will end," Mr. Weizman said. "It has to end. We will tear them to bits." Israel, he said, would have to take "extraordinary action" to root out extremists.

A government spokesman, Uri Dromi, warned that Israel "will be very tough on the Hamas."

"We must both fight the Hamas and other Islamic fanatics and at the same time pursue the peace process," he said. "The only alternative is bloodshed."

The bombing was the deadliest act of terrorism since Palestinian self-rule began in May. It struck at the heart of the agreement for which Mr. Arafat and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel share the Nobel Peace Prize this year.

President Bill Clinton, who is scheduled to visit Israel next week, said in Washington that the attack was directed both against the Palestinians and Israelis. He called it "an outrage against the conscience of the world," and urged Arab leaders to ensure that there would be no haven or support for those responsible.

The bombing softened any joy over the peace agreement with Jordan, just as Israel was preparing for a festive signing on the border to be attended by 5,000 guests, including President Clinton.

After the blast, troops sealed off the

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From Bananas to Beluga, Airlines Try Innovations

By Adam Bryant
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Coffee? Tea? All the bananas you can eat?

Northwest Airlines has scrapped its traditional meal service and now offers a moving buffet on most flights. The passengers on a morning flight, for example, can take as many bananas, bagels or sandwiches as they want.

The buffet is one of many ways in which airlines are experimenting with new kinds of services that might help to fill empty seats and end a long streak of losses.

Other recent innovations include a bathroom for women only (on Midway Airlines), private showers in the arrival lounge (American Airlines and British Airways), and the boarding of passengers not from the back of the planes to the front, but beginning with the people who have window seats (United Airlines).

Not everyone appreciates the efforts of the airlines. Mona Doyle, president of Consumer Network Inc. in Philadelphia, which surveys about 5,000 consumers a year for their opinions on retail service, said a growing number of people had been using airline service as a reference point for describing the way retail service had deteriorated.

The pace and breadth of the changes in so many aspects of air travel are seen by industry experts as perhaps the most visible evidence of the impact of deregulation 16 years ago, which has created relentless

competitive pressures on carriers and sent them on sometimes desperate searches to find a combination of amenities that will appeal to passengers and earn a consistent profit.

That goal has proved elusive, as attested by the U.S. airline industry's \$12.8 billion in losses during the last four years. The heavy losses have forced the airlines to rethink their in-flight services.

Some carriers are pushing the high end of service even higher. This spring, Japan Airlines installed an electronic massage chair for the first-class passengers on its longest flights. United upgraded its first-class menu last year to include Dom Perignon champagne and beluga caviar.

Other carriers are trying a different tack, moving to meet the demand by passengers for low fares. Companies like Continental Airlines do not serve meals on short flights, just peanuts or pretzels, and then boast of the changes on their so-called Peanut Fares flights as a less-is-more bonus to passengers.

Sensing a marketing opportunity, Midway Airlines this year offered "No-Peanuts Fares," bragging that by not serving peanuts, the airline was saving passengers 13 cents each on their fares.

"These are the fruits of deregulation," said James V. O'Donnell, chairman of Seabrook Marketing, an airline consulting firm in Houston. "They took a long time to

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A U.S. Diplomatic Flurry

New Pressure on Terrorists Is Urged

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — The United States strongly urged foreign leaders on Wednesday, including Yasser Arafat and President Hafez Assad of Syria, to use their influence to halt the surge of terrorism against Israelis.

Reacting swiftly to the Tel Aviv bus bombing, the State Department announced the diplomatic effort soon after President Bill Clinton condemned the latest attack.

Mr. Clinton denounced the terrorists who carried it out as "enemies of peace" who should be given no haven in the Middle East or elsewhere.

He called the bombing "an outrage against the conscience of the world" aimed at undermining the Middle East peace process.

The White House later made it clear that Mr. Clinton remained committed to a trip

to the region next week to witness the signing of a peace accord between Israel and Jordan. He is also expected to address the parliaments of Jordan and Israel and to visit U.S. troops in Kuwait.

The State Department announced that private diplomatic contacts were under way, presumably with countries throughout the Islamic world and beyond, to press for assistance in curbing the violence in Israel. It was not known whether Iran, which Washington has repeatedly identified as a source of support for terrorism, was among the countries contacted.

Nor was it clear what special leverage the United States might have beyond what it has employed for years as a peace mediator in the region. The United States has recently committed itself to a major aid package for the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The State Department spokesman, Mike

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Amid the Horror, Silence Then Came the Cries and the Rage

By Barton Gellman
Washington Post Service

TEL AVIV — The silence, that was the striking thing.

Soon enough there would be sirens, and moans, and calls for help, but the first thing that followed the thundering blast was a noiseless panorama of suffering — like a horror film with the sound switched off.

Stunned and deafened, those who could help themselves stumbled speechlessly into a hellish scene of charred flesh, headless bodies and scattered limbs.

"There were no screams," said Eddie Booth, 25, a backpacker from Nottingham, England, who ran into the street from a youth hostel two floors up. "There was a huge blast and then just quiet."

Inside the Dan No. 5 bus, where policemen believe a suicide bomber set off "tens of kilograms" of explosives, the merest whim divided the living from the dead.

For Schmel Sadan, 28, it was an unlabeled shoe. As the bus neared his usual stop at Dizengoff Square, the personnel manager bent to gather his belongings and the shoe. Just as his head dropped to his knee, a crushing force flung him from the seat. Many of those near him were maimed or killed.

"I went through a window," he said in the post-surgical ward at Elias Sourasky Hospital. "There was nothing left of it. I saw bodies, lots of blood. I don't remember the fire."

Rona Bodman, 21, stood a block from the punk fashion store where she works, still shaken from the horror two hours later. On the pavement outside the small boutique she had found remains so badly torn that she could not tell whether they belonged to a woman or a man.

"It was disgusting, all organs on the

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Kiosk UN Force Vows To End Blockade

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina (Reuters) — UN peacekeepers in Bosnia said Wednesday that they were running out of fuel because of a Serbian blockade and warned that they would take "extremely strong action" to correct the situation.

They also admitted that they were failing to persuade Muslim-led Bosnian government troops to leave a demilitarized zone outside Sarajevo before a Thursday deadline set by Bosnian Serbian forces, who are threatening to intervene. (Page 2)

Health/Science
Three books on intelligence, race and class fuel an IQ debate in the United States. Page 8.

Book Review
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WRAPPED IN A FLAG — The Princess of Wales leaving a London gym Wednesday. She flew later to the United States. Page 3.

Her Side of the Spy Story: Rosario Ames Says She's Also a Victim

By Sally Quinn
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Maria del Rosario Casas Ames, 41, wife of the confessed spy Aldrich Hazen Ames, sits in a tiny, windowless room in the Alexandria, Virginia, Detention Center. She is dressed in a green prison uniform over a white T-shirt and white sneakers. Her brown hair is cropped short, her face sallow with no trace of makeup. Dark circles under her eyes attest to the strain she is under as she awaits her sentencing Friday morning for conspiring to commit espionage and for conspiring to defraud the government of taxes.

She has not seen her 5-year-old son, Paul, since she was arrested on Feb. 21, shortly after her husband was arrested.

Under a plea bargain negotiated by her court-appointed lawyer, she agreed to plead guilty rather

than go to trial with her husband, who has been described as the most notorious and destructive spy in CIA history. He is serving a life sentence. Because of sentencing guidelines, she faces a minimum of 63 months in prison. As part of her plea bargain, she agreed not to ask for less, though the judge has the option of giving her anything from time served to 10 years.

Now she has a new lawyer, John Hume, who invited two reporters — one print, one television — to interview Rosario Ames before the judge hands down the sentence. He hopes that once she tells her side of the story, she will be perceived more sympathetically.

In a compelling and heartbreaking recounting, she paints herself as a victim, isolated by a controlling husband and caught in an expanding web of secrets. It is a story of the mental and emotional deterioration of a woman, and whether the spontaneous truth or a

carefully crafted fabrication intended to sway her interviewer, she tells it with conviction.

She talks rapidly, in fluent English with no accent. She answers every question thoroughly, as though in the detail lies her salvation. She seems bewildered and disbelieving of her situation at times, by turns angry, desperate and distraught.

When she talks of her husband she alternates between rage and disbelief, crying often at the thought of his betrayal of her, of his country, of their child. When she talks of her son she cries most of the time, speaking almost to herself in a kind of stream of consciousness. Her voice turns guttural, her anguish is almost feral.

The day her life ended, Rosario says, was in the summer of 1992.

A couple of weeks earlier, she had needed a small wallet to fit into a special purse and remembered an unused red wallet of her husband's in a closet. In it she

found a typewritten list. Two items on it worried her: a reference to "the city where your mother-in-law lives" and one to "our embassy." She thought it strange and was worried about the reference to her family. She had never told them her husband worked for the CIA. She assumed the note was related to his work. But she knew his work involved Soviet affairs and was not linked to Latin America.

She asked him about it that night, but he didn't want to talk about it. "For a couple of weeks he did what he should've kept on doing," she says, "which was to say nothing." When she continued to press him about it, though, he said he would tell her.

They made a date for dinner that night at Germaine's, a Vietnamese restaurant in Washington. They got a table in the front of the room, where the

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Dow Jones		Trib Index	
Up	18.51	Down	0.14%
3937.05	9:42 A.M.	117.01	9:42 A.M.
The Dollar			
West. 94P.M.	previous close		
DM	1.5014	1.5021	
Pound	1.6225	1.613	
Yen	97.25	97.725	
FF	5.1475	5.1535	
Newsstand Prices			
Bahrain	0.800 Din	Malta	35 c
Cyprus	0.100	Nigeria	90.00 Naira
Denmark	14.00 D.Kr.	Norway	15 N.Kr.
Finland	11 F.M.	Oman	1,000 Riels
Gibraltar	2.085	Qatar	8.00 Riels
Great Britain	2.085	Rap. Ireland	2.100
Israel	2.085	Saudi Arabia	9.00 R
Jordan	1 J.D.	South Africa	6.00 R
Kenya	1 K.S.H.	U.A.E.	2.50 Dirh
Kuwait	1 K.D.	U.S. Mail	15.10
		Zimbabwe	200.00

Black Tie, Red Square, and Intrigue in Yeltsin's 'Court'

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Some Russians were wondering Wednesday about the future of Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin, who hotly denied resignation rumors that floated into print Tuesday night.

But many more were wondering where President Boris N. Yeltsin and his many officials got the dinner jackets they wore for Queen Elizabeth II of Britain at the state banquet Tuesday night, the first black-tie affair in the Kremlin since 1917.

The Communists had not only put a stop to formal wear, but also murdered the Russian royal family, which cast a pall on relations with the British and its royal family ever since. Czar Nicholas II was the first cousin of King George V, and the Russian State Archives are full of handwritten letters from the king to his cousin, addressed to "Nicky" and signed "Georgie." They are full of affection and educated concern for the problems of an increasingly chaotic Russia.

But when the Bolsheviks took over, King George, on the advice of his government, did not allow his beloved cousin and his family to take political asylum in Britain. In 1918, they were murdered on Lenin's orders in Sverdlovsk, now Yekaterinburg, Mr. Yeltsin's home town.

It was Mr. Yeltsin, when he

was party boss there, who authorized the destruction of the house where the royal family was murdered, fearing that it was becoming a shrine.

The visit this week of Queen Elizabeth, George V's granddaughter, to a newly reborn and semi-democratic Russia, is supposed to draw a line under all that unpleasantness.

The queen also praised Mr. Yeltsin for making a crucial beginning, saying, "The process of change has brought uncertainty; not all are convinced this great effort will be rewarded with the success it deserves. I firmly believe that it will be."

She might have been referring to the furor over Mr. Chernomyrdin's alleged resignation, which broke just before dinner time with a radio report citing "sources close to the president." Mr. Chernomyrdin and his aides denounced the report immediately from Sochi, the Black Sea resort where he preferred to stay rather than to welcome the queen at the airport on Monday.

She was met instead by a first deputy prime minister, Oleg N. Soskovets, the same fellow who also had to explain to the Irish prime minister, waiting at Shannon Airport, that Mr. Yeltsin was too indisposed to get off the plane.

On Wednesday, Mr. Yeltsin called the resignation report "a wild canard" and said: "These

rumors don't have any basis in fact. I absolutely trust Chernomyrdin and Kozyrev." Andrei V. Kozyrev, the foreign minister, has been criticized for staying at the United Nations rather than returning for the queen.

"He is on the most responsible business trip with the goal of talking the Americans down from aggressive actions vis-à-vis Iraq," said Mr. Yeltsin, who has much to learn from the queen, should he wish, about indirectness and euphemism.

But the Chernomyrdin affair points up other similarities between the queen and the man who is the current equivalent of Czar of All the Russians and often behaves that way, understanding that most Russians want their strong rulers to preserve a certain distance and mystery.

That is the kind of distance and mystery the British royal family once fostered. And while no Russian was impolite enough to ask the queen and her husband about their dysfunctional family and the latest fuss around her son and heir, Prince Charles, who calls his parents cold and his own marriage loveless, an awkwardness hangs over their visit, which continues in the former czarist capital, St. Petersburg.

There is an awkwardness around the Yeltsin-Chernomyrdin relationship, too, and



President Yeltsin beckoning Queen Elizabeth to the banquet table in the Kremlin.

considerable court intrigue. With presidential elections due in June 1996, succession questions hover over Moscow, also. Mr. Chernomyrdin is the only figure with a court — the government apparatus, now filling the former Russian

White House — to rival the president's.

Mr. Yeltsin has increasingly surrounded himself with loyalists from Yekaterinburg and early Moscow days, rather than an American president does. And these officials, with

all the perks of office, know that once Mr. Yeltsin is gone, they are, too. And they know that Mr. Chernomyrdin is regarded as the most plausible successor. So there is in-built struggle, and much room for mischief.

WORLD BRIEFS

Tokyo to Help With Korean Reactors

TOKYO (AP) — Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura said Wednesday that Japan was ready to meet some of the estimated \$4 billion cost of supplying two nuclear reactors to North Korea as part of a deal between Washington and Pyongyang.

The reactors are part of the deal under which North Korea will dismantle nuclear reactors that the United States suspects are being used to produce material for atomic bombs. The new reactors produce less plutonium.

A senior Japanese Foreign Ministry official had balked at a U.S. assertion that Japan and South Korea would have a "central role" in financing the reactors. The question of financing the reactors is a delicate one for Tokyo. Although Japan was not a party to the U.S.-North Korea negotiations, it had generally opposed the tough measures the Washington planned to pursue if talks had broken down, including UN economic sanctions.

France and U.K. Set Air Command

PARIS (Reuters) — Britain and France plan to set up a joint air command to protect and transport troops involved in peacekeeping or humanitarian operations, diplomats said Wednesday.

The project, under discussion for several months, is due to be announced at a French-British summit meeting in Chantilly, southwest of Paris, on Nov. 18, they said.

The diplomats said the goal was to improve cooperation and "inter-operability" between the French and British air forces without France's returning to the military wing of NATO, which it left in 1966.

Kohl Opens Talks on New Cabinet

BONN (Reuters) — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany held preliminary talks Wednesday with leaders of his center-right coalition on forming a new cabinet, and coalition sources said most major ministries would remain in the same hands.

The Christian Democrat, whose 12-year-old government was re-elected with a greatly reduced majority Sunday, met with the Free Democrats' leader, Klaus Kinkel, and Theo Waigel, head of the Christian Democrats' Bavarian sister party, the Christian Social Union, to prepare for next week's formal coalition negotiations.

Mr. Kinkel is certain to remain foreign minister, and Mr. Waigel will continue as finance minister, coalition sources said. They added that the new cabinet was likely to be trimmed to 16 ministries from 18 in the old one.

Macedonia Rightists Threaten Unrest

SKOPJE, Macedonia (AP) — Macedonian opposition forces threatened to storm Parliament on Wednesday unless disputed elections were voided, the Interior Ministry said, while police reinforcements massed in Skopje before a demonstration against the elections.

The extreme-right nationalist VMRO-DPMNE, the main opposition party, demanded the voiding of the first round of presidential and legislative polls Sunday in a meeting Wednesday with Interior Ministry officials, the ministry said.

The party also called on the government and the electoral commission to resign, threatening to take Parliament by force and halt its activities unless the party's demands were met, Macedonia Radio said, quoting the statement.

China to Rewrite Eugenics Draft Law

BEIJING (AP) — China's top legislative body said Wednesday that it would make "major changes" to a draft law that has been widely condemned since its introduction last December as advocating a Nazi-style eugenics policy.

The unusual length of delay in ratifying the draft, followed by the announcement that it is to be heavily rewritten, is a clear reflection of government concern over the protest that greeted the law's promotion of abortion and sterilization to reduce "inferior quality" births in China.

"Major changes will be made to the draft of the natal and health care law," the National People's Congress standing committee spokesman, Zhou Chengkui, was quoted as saying by Xinhua press agency. Apart from stipulating that the law would be renamed, Mr. Zhou gave no indication as to the nature of the changes.

Muslims Blamed in 2 Algeria Deaths

ALGIERS (AP) — An Italian and a French national were slain, officials confirmed Wednesday, while journalists staged a strike protesting the killings of 22 colleagues during a long-running Muslim fundamentalist insurgency.

The deaths of two more foreigners brought to 64 the number of expatriates slain in a nearly three-year-old conflict between Muslim militants and the military-backed government. In all, more than 10,000 people have died since the conflict began.

No one immediately took responsibility. But suspicion fell on Muslim militants battling the government since cancellation of January 1992 elections, which the Islamic Salvation Front was expected to win because of voter discontent with corruption and high unemployment.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Strike to Disrupt French Railroads

PARIS (AP) — Strikes called by two rail unions for Thursday are expected to lead to some disruptions in service, the SNCF national railway system said Wednesday.

Rail officials said service should be mostly normal for the Paris region, with the exception of the northern suburbs, trains from Montparnasse Station, and trains on Line C of the RER system.

They said the high-speed TGV service should be normal except for points south of Lyon, where only two-thirds of TGV trains would operate except for the Paris-Nice route, which will have only a single round trip. The officials said traffic should be normal on other major routes except for points in the southeast and along the Paris-Caen-Cherbourg line, where two-thirds of the scheduled trains will operate.

Air France cabin crew were urged by two unions Wednesday to hold 48-hour strikes to protest new working conditions. One union, which claims to represent 95 percent of stewards and stewardesses, called its members out on Oct. 30 and 31. The other called for strikes next Wednesday and Thursday.

In Athens, airport staff of the OSYPA trade union began a 24-hour strike to protest a government proposal to hand over management of Athens' future international airport to either Hochtief AG or Aeroports de Paris. An airport official said traffic was not affected Wednesday morning by the strike. (AP)

To improve services, Alitalia announced Wednesday a \$6.2 million plan for congested airports in Milan. (AP)

Canceled after an Indian plague outbreak, flights from Seoul to Bombay by Korean and Swiss airlines will resume this week, officials said. KAL, after a 20-day lapse because of the epidemic of pneumonic plague, will restart Bombay flights on Thursday while Swissair resumes weekly flights on Friday. (AP)

U.S. Renews Push for Lifting Bosnia Arms Embargo

By Daniel Williams
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States began another attempt on Wednesday to persuade its allies as well as Russia and the United Nations to let Bosnia's beleaguered Muslim government obtain arms to fight separatist Serbian forces.

But the Clinton administration acknowledged that the effort might fail, and the cam-

paign comes at a time of increasing unease here and abroad over the wisdom of trying to arm the Muslims.

The administration wants to set an exact date, probably in April, for granting the Bosnian government an exemption from a three-year-old UN arms embargo. Arms would flow to the Muslims if the separatist Serbian forces refuse to accept a nearly 50-50 partition of the

country. The Muslims have already endorsed the separation plan.

The United States is prepared to act by itself to lift the arms embargo against Bosnia-Herzegovina if the United Nations refuses to do so, the White House Press secretary, Dee Dee Myers, said Wednesday.

"Our preferred position has been a multilateral lift," Ms. Myers said. "We certainly are going to pursue doing it multilaterally, working with our allies, particularly countries that have troops on the ground."

Getting the arms ban lifted has been one of the longest-running melodramas of President Bill Clinton's foreign policy. American officials express uncertainty that Britain and France, who fear a wider war, or Russia, historically a Serbian ally, will go along.

"What we want and what we will get are not the same

things," a senior U.S. official said. He spoke after Mr. Clinton's top foreign-policy advisers met Tuesday to discuss the subject.

Mr. Clinton had promised Congress to go to the UN Security Council this month for immediate action, but the Muslims themselves got cold feet. They asked for a quick UN resolution for lifting the arms embargo, but with a date for carrying it out set six months away.

The Bosnian president, Alija Izetbegovic, had begun to fear that a decision to let the Muslims arm would invite immediate attack from the Serbs. To further sap his confidence, Britain and France, both of which have large contingents of peacekeepers in Bosnia, threatened to withdraw their troops if the embargo was lifted. That action would remove a buffer to major Serbian offensives.

France, Britain and Russia opposed a previous U.S. proposal to lift the embargo in the spring of 1993.

Even pro-Muslim voices in the United States have recently been set adrift by second thoughts. George Kenney, the first of several State Department officials to resign last year to protest lack of help for the Muslims, has changed his mind on the issue.

"The kind of back and forth fighting we could expect to go on for years would not restore Bosnia to anything like the status quo ante," he wrote in The New Republic magazine.

A State Department official who has expressed sympathy in the past for the Muslim cause said: "It is becoming, in some minds, impossible to imagine changing the outcome of the war; and therefore, the use of force is not as attractive now as last year."

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Netherlands' Neighbors Worry

Which Way the Drug Wind Blows

There had been hopes among some of the Netherlands' neighbors that the new left-right governing coalition there would get tough on drugs. Instead, the winds seem to be blowing toward further liberalization.

Justice Minister Winnie Sorgdrager recently said that the government wanted to distribute heroin free to a select group of hardened addicts, most of them seriously ill with AIDS or other ailments.

The past government resisted the idea, fearing that it would seriously damage anti-drug cooperation with neighboring countries, though the liberalization had the support of many Dutch policemen and public health workers.

Ms. Sorgdrager has said that the legalization of soft drugs, such as hashish and marijuana, is a realistic option and that she favors a new approach to hard drugs, whose sale is still legally forbidden.

Other liberalizing initiatives are under discussion. The city of Amsterdam, in the east, is considering setting up a drug drive-in for "drug tourists" from Germany. This would keep them from wandering around the center of the city, possibly causing trouble, while looking for places to buy soft drugs.

And a high-profile group that includes the police, health-care authorities and court officials has proposed the complete legalization of the drug business. Every Dutch citizen would be given a "drug card," allowing the purchase of a range of inexpensive narcotics in about 150 government-controlled "drug-stores." The idea may sound farfetched, but its promoters, according to the daily Le Soir of Brussels, are getting a serious hearing in the Netherlands.

Around Europe

The European Commission is not — repeat not — planning to go into the pizza business. But the message doesn't seem to be getting through. Reports circulating in Italy that Brussels officials were planning to decree standards for pizza thickness and diameter led to angry protests; the Real Pizza association in Naples denounced the alleged new rules as "pure nonsense." But then maybe the rumormongers can be excused — if the Eurocrats can set standards for banana length (as they have), why not, say, pizza crusts?

Smudge, a tortoise-shell cat, survived six weeks stuck in a drainpipe, eating nothing but insects and drinking drops of condensation, his owner said Wednesday. The pet, long since given up for dead, was skeletal when it was found by a garage owner at Gillingham in the southeastern English county of Kent. "Smudge was weak and could hardly stand," said his owner, Beryl Banks. "The vet gave her liquids and medication and we were all amazed when she pulled through." Eight left.

Fires are good business for the German company of Total-Ungermann, in the Rhine Valley city of Wuppertal. A maker of fire extinguishers, it has found perhaps the most eye-catching appropriate spot for its advertisements: on the sides of the city's fire trucks. Hans Jochen Blatte, chief of the local fire department, calls the ads "a small contribution to fighting the budget deficit." But Herbert Schnoor, interior minister of North Rhine-Westphalia and thus in charge of all the state's fire departments, is not under the collar. Public servants, he says, are not allowed to advertise anything, the weekly Focus reports. Mr. Schnoor fears the ads could distract drivers and cause accidents. Chief Blatte, whose city takes in 4,000 Deutsche marks (\$2,666) a year from the advertising arrangement, dismisses such fears — as "pre-historic bureaucratic thinking."

Brian Knowlton

U.S. Finds Scant Use Of Drugs in Air Industry

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Fewer than 1 percent of aviation industry people checked for drugs last year tested positive, and half of those were job applicants, the Federal Aviation Administration reported.

Of 268,809 drug tests conducted in 1993, just 0.82 percent were positive, the FAA said in releasing a report Tuesday. Of the 2,193 positives, 1,096 were in pre-employment checks, 960 were caught in random worker tests, 94 were people returning to duty, 29 were tests ordered because of employee actions and 14 were people subject to periodic testing, the report said.

According to the FAA analysis, the 2,193 positive tests included 437 workers or job applicants for commercial air carriers, including eight flight crew members.

An additional 183, including 12 flight crew, were air taxi and commercial workers and applicants. The remaining 1,573 worked at repair stations, maintenance contractors, sightseeing operators and other related businesses.

Of all the positive tests, marijuana was the most common drug found, at 1,220 positive tests. Cocaine was next at 880, followed by amphetamines, opiates and PCP.

The Air Transport Association president, Tim Landry, said he was pleased with the low rate of drug use indicated by the tests.

Egypt Police Raid Kills 8 Extremist Suspects

The Associated Press

CAIRO — Eight people suspected of being Muslim extremists were killed in a police raid in the village of Abi Qurqus near Mallow, about 260 kilometers south of Cairo, and three men were wounded in an attack by the radicals in a nearby village, officials said Wednesday.

The incidents on Tuesday night were part of the government's crackdown on Muslim radicals blamed in a knife attack last week on Naguib Mahfouz, 83, an author who was awarded the Nobel prize in Literature in 1988.

Peninsula's rooftop pool

has the only

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Arafat Condemns Bombing

Don't Stop Talks, PLO Chief Urges

The Associated Press

GAZA—Yasser Arafat condemned the bus attack in Tel Aviv on Wednesday and said the only response to extremists was to press on with peace negotiations.

Mr. Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, called Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel to express his sorrow, Palestinian sources said. An Israeli official said Mr. Arafat offered the Israelis help in finding the masterminds of the bombing.

However, an Arafat adviser, Ahmed Tibi, said Israel should not hold the Palestinian authority government responsible.

"I hope that no one is rushing, as has been done lately, to put all the responsibility on the Palestinian authority," Mr. Tibi told Israel Army radio. "The attack was carried out inside Israel, and there is a high probability that the attackers did not come from Gaza."

The Muslim militant group Hamas, a leading opponent to the Israel-PLO autonomy accord, took responsibility for the attack.

Mr. Arafat issued a condemnation, saying that he expressed his condolences "to the families and relatives of innocent victims who lost their lives as a result of the despicable act carried out by the enemies of peace this morning."

The condemnation came just hours after the bombing, in contrast to Mr. Arafat's reactions after previous attacks, when the PLO remained silent and had to be prodded into denouncing the violence.

Mr. Arafat rounded up about 200 Hamas activists after Israel and the United States demanded action in the aftermath of Hamas's kidnapping of an Israeli soldier last week. Hamas staged mass street rallies, and by Wednesday only 81 of the detainees remained in jail.

The bombing occurred as Israeli and PLO negotiators were talking about expanding Palestinian autonomy at a meeting in Cairo. But the attack raised questions about whether Israel would continue.

Mr. Arafat argued that going ahead with talks about an Israeli troop withdrawal and autonomy for the West Bank was the best way to defeat extremists.

"Pushing forward the peace process and implementing the rest of the agreement," he said, "is the only way to respond to the enemies of peace who are getting their support, their training and financing from well-known outside parties."



Israelis expressing their rage Wednesday in Jerusalem against the Tel Aviv bus bombing that killed at least 22 people.

A Resumé Of Carnage

Agence France-Press

TEL AVIV — The bus bombing that killed 22 people here Wednesday and wounded 48 others is among the deadliest attacks to have rocked Israel. Following is a compilation of other attacks:

• March 17, 1956: Palestinians attack a bus in southern Israel, killing 12.

• Nov. 22, 1968: A bomb rips through a Jerusalem market killing 12 and wounding 55.

• May 22, 1970: A bazooka is fired on a school bus along the border with Lebanon, killing 12, including 7 children.

• May 30, 1972: Three Japanese Red Army commandos open fire with machine-guns in the arrival hall at Tel Aviv's Lod Airport, killing 36 people and wounding 85 others. Two of the attackers also are killed.

• May 15, 1974: The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine takes schoolchildren hostage in Ma'alot. Twenty-four civilians and a soldier die in the rescue operation.

• March 5, 1975: Eight Palestinian seaborne attacks open fire on a Tel Aviv beach before taking hostages and fleeing to a hotel. Barles the next day with security forces leave 18 dead, including 7 guerrillas.

• March 11, 1978: An 11-member Palestinian seaborne commando group fires on two buses near Haifa. They are intercepted by security forces en route to Tel Aviv with 100 hostages and blow up a bus. The attack leaves 47 dead, including 9 guerrillas, and 80 wounded.

• July 6, 1989: A Palestinian hijacks a bus on the Tel Aviv-Jerusalem road and runs it into a ravine, killing 16 people.

• April 6, 1994: A Palestinian rams a booby-trapped car into a bus in Afula, killing 8 Israelis and wounding 44.

SCENE: Amid the Horror, Silence Is Followed by Rage

Continued from Page 1

floor," she said. "I see this decapitated body with no leg."

"I got in this panic," she said. "I didn't know what to do."

In the long minutes before the medics arrived, some passers-by began to organize help for the wounded. But many were beyond help.

"There was an old lady on fire," said Alon Tsabari, 29, who raced to the scene from a Bank Leumi branch half a

block away and sprayed her with water. "She died. I bent down to move someone, and I thought I was moving a body, but it was only part of a body."

Avi Shemer, 35, whose car was right behind the bus, brushed his shattered windshield off his clothes and moved to help the survivors. He said he walked through the mangled side of the bus and found a bloody-faced woman, blinded and too shocked to speak, grop-

ing for an exit. He guided her to a sidewalk restaurant's chair. He never learned her name, or what became of her.

Live power lines sizzled on Dizengoff Street throughout the morning, and the country's proudest shopping boulevard stood shattered. The five-story Israel Jewelry Exchange had barely a window intact, and masonry was still falling from a restaurant whose sign boasted of "Hungarian Blintzes—Original—Strictly Kosher."

From a telephone line 30 meters away, a great hunk of the bus's roof dangled and swayed.

The rigorously Orthodox Jews of the Hevra Kaddisha, or burial society, donned clear plastic bags over their black hats and coats to collect more macabre human debris. One of them, expressionless, climbed a ladder to pluck a bloody hand from a Coca-Cola sign.

Authorities said it could be days before they identified all of the dead.

Within minutes of the detonation, officials took to the radio airwaves and asked every vehicle in the nation to stop and check for bombs. Cars and buses pulled over, drivers and passengers searching hastily. No further explosives were found.

Hundreds of volunteers poured into hospitals, responding to broadcast appeals for blood. By late morning, the requests were more specific: Only "O negative" was still needed.

The mood on Dizengoff Square, in the hours after the explosion, appeared to be rising anger.

With Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin in England, the scene was dominated by opposition figures. Binyamin Netanyahu, who heads the Likud bloc, stormed over a pedestrian barrier and denounced the tragedy as Mr. Rabin's "personal responsibility" because he had reversed an order last week sealing Israel's border with the autonomous Gaza Strip.

A small crowd began chanting in Mr. Netanyahu's wake, "Rabin go home!"

Then a voice from the gathering sang out, "If I would catch an Arab now, I'd just slaughter him. With joy, even!"

Then the chant of the crowd began to change, growing louder and more rhythmic.

"Death to the Arabs!" the crowd said. And the silence was gone.

CLINTON: Call to Foreign Leaders

Continued from Page 1

McCurry, declined to identify the governments being contacted by American officials, but he confirmed that Syria was among them and that PLO officials had also been contacted.

Syria, which Washington has accused in the past of abetting terrorism, was among the countries immediately contacted, the State Department said. Mr. McCurry said he did not know what reply, if any, the Syrians had made.

Before the latest attack inside Israel, the White House had reportedly been considering adding a stop in Damascus to Mr. Clinton's itinerary.

"Those who believe they might have some influence on this type of activity ought to use that influence to bring this to an end," Mr. McCurry said.

"The increased activity by those who would attempt to poison and destroy the peace process is precisely because the peace process is working and moving ahead with greater momentum," he said. "It's for exactly that reason that the United States, in the strongest terms, condemns not only the violence, but suggests that others in the world community now have to take a stand against this type of violence."

With mentioning specific countries, Mr. McCurry said to "those who have lent either encouragement or financial resources to support, tacitly or directly, to groups like Hamas and others who would destroy the peace process, now is the time to bring that to an end."

Hamas, the radical Palestinian group opposed to peace with Israel, is suspected of engineering the explosion in Tel Aviv.

In his statement, Mr. Clinton

said that terrorism "is aimed at destroying the hopes of the Palestinian people as surely as it is directed at the people of Israel."

"I call upon leaders in the Middle East and throughout the world to condemn this act and to ensure that there is no haven or support for those responsible," he said.

While noting that Mr. Arafat, the PLO chairman, had condemned the attack, Mr. McCurry said the PLO leader also had a responsibility to "do everything possible to deter and to thwart this type of incident."

■ **Global Condemnation**
Messages to Israel from around the world on Wednesday united its supporters and many former enemies in an outpouring of grief and outrage, Agence France-Press reported.

"We have always been against any terrorist actions wherever they were, especially those targeted against civilians," said the Jordanian prime minister, Abdulsalam Majali, who initiated a peace treaty with Israel on Monday.

The United Nations secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, condemned the attack as a "savage act of terrorism" and expressed hope that it would not disrupt Israeli-PLO peace negotiations.

President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt sent condolences to Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel.

Pope John Paul II, in a message of "prayer and solidarity" to Israeli authorities, called the bombing a "deplorable" act of violence. He expressed his "fervent hope" that the peace process in the Middle East would continue despite such attacks.

The Russian Foreign Ministry condemned the attack "in the most resolute fashion."

Baghdad Takes the Press To 2 Weapons Facilities

The Associated Press

AL MUSAYYIB, Iraq — Baghdad has opened parts of a missile test site and an explosives factory to the media to argue its case that stifling trade sanctions on Iraq should be lifted.

But Information Minister Yousef Hamadi said that Iraq was convinced the United States would try to keep the sanctions in place, even if Baghdad did comply with United Nations resolutions that followed the 1991 Gulf War.

"They are saying to the Iraqi people: 'Either you change your ruler or you will die from hunger,'" Mr. Hamadi said in an interview Tuesday. "This is hostage-taking."

The carefully controlled tour of two munitions plants Tuesday was scheduled in the midst of a confrontation between Gulf War allies and Baghdad set off by an Iraqi military buildup earlier this month near the Kuwaiti border.

Some people believe Iraq provoked the standoff to focus world attention on getting the crippling sanctions lifted.

Now, Baghdad is trying to have the sanctions eased by pushing for the UN Security Council to begin testing a surveillance system of Iraq's military installations.

Rolf Ekeus, head of the UN Special Commission charged with dismantling Iraq's military programs, says the monitoring system needs a six-month testing period before it can be considered operational.

At that point, Iraq asserts, it will have complied with all UN requirements about dismantling its weapons of mass destruction and should be allowed to resume oil sales.

■ **Bomb Attack in Baghdad**
A powerful bomb blast damaged a ministry building Wednesday in Baghdad, Reuters reported in a dispatch based on local television coverage.

The television showed several people being loaded into ambu-

lances outside the Ministry of Endowment and Religious Affairs after the explosion Wednesday morning, but no official casualty figure was available.

Foreign reporters were not allowed to visit the site and no damage could be seen from a distance. Several hours after the blast, the official Iraqi news agency, INA, had made no mention of it.

EUROPE: Mediterranean Pact on Economy and Security Is Proposed

Continued from Page 1

bles from across the Mediterranean could hurt domestic producers.

France is the EU member most exposed to the issue, with 1.6 million people of North African origins on its territory and the risk of many more arriving if Algeria's government collapses.

Diplomats said it is hesitant about the Union's taking the initiative in an area where it has long-standing interests.

Paris has made it clear that it will not act as host to the forum while it holds the revolving EU presidency, in the first half

of 1995, to avoid stoking disputes before the presidential election in April and May, diplomats said.

Instead, they said, Spain intends to organize the conference when it holds the presidency, in the second half of the year.

It also remains unclear just what such a conference should discuss, and who should attend.

Mr. Marin said the gathering should draw up a charter for cooperation on issues ranging from trade and oil and gas projects to security issues like terrorism, drugs, immigration and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Such a charter could lead to a Mediterranean institution patterned on the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

That prospect chills some Union members, who want to limit contacts to ad hoc groups focused largely on economic issues.

"The last thing we need is a new institution," an Italian official said.

The plan is predicated on support for democracy and human rights, which Mr. Marin acknowledged would be "one of the most difficult questions to negotiate."

It is also far from clear that Mediterranean countries will agree to clamp down on emigration and drug trafficking in return for aid, which many Union countries are expected to demand, officials said.

Europe: The Wealthy Neighbor

Mediterranean: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, Cyprus, Malta, Eastern Europe: Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Bulgaria, Romania, Baltic states: Albania, Slovenia.

POPULATION (millions) ■ 1992 □ 2010

EU 376 394 416
Mediterranean 209 210 211
E. Europe 110 111 112

GDP (\$ billions) EU 6,677 E. Europe 212 Mediterranean 332

GDP PER CAPITA (\$1,000) EU \$19,242 E. Europe \$1,927 Mediterranean \$1,388

Source: European Union

Trooper Links Clinton to Loan In Whitewater

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — An Arkansas state trooper has told investigators he overheard Bill Clinton ask for help in arranging a federally backed loan to figures in the Whitewater investigation, according to a published report.

The trooper, L. D. Brown, told the investigators recently that Mr. Clinton, when he was Arkansas governor, questioned a Little Rock municipal judge, David Hale, in 1986 about the possibility of making the loan. The Washington Times reported Wednesday.

Judge Hale's company lent \$300,000 to Susan McDougal, a partner of the Clintons in the Whitewater real estate venture, on April 3, 1986. The loan, backed by the Small Business Administration, has never been repaid.

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Vatican Hopes for Best-Seller

Pope's Book Gets Aggressive Launching

By John Tagliabue

New York Times Service

ROME — With an unusual and aggressive marketing campaign, the Vatican and the publishing company that is half-owned by Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi on Wednesday launched a book of personal reflections by Pope John Paul II on his office, his faith, and a wide variety of topics related to religion and morality in the modern world.

Church officials said they hoped the book, titled "Crossing the Threshold of Hope," would be a best-seller.

Couched as philosophical essays in response to questions, the book offers little that is new in doctrine. Instead, John Paul offers a deeply personal portrait of himself as a "man of joy and a man of hope, a man of the fundamental affirmation of the value of existence, the value of creation and of hope in the future life."

Employing language at times highly technical but more often deeply personal, he recounts boyhood events in Poland, citing memories from youth and influences exercised upon him by his parents.

Recalling his boyhood in Wladowice, in Poland, he talks warmly of his early friendship with Jerzy Kluger, a Jew from the Pope's native village who now lives in Rome and occasionally dines with John Paul at the Vatican.

In his chapter on Judaism, which he refers to as the "religion that is closest to our own," he reaffirms recent church teaching that "anti-Semitism is a great sin against humanity."

Though the book is not intended as a doctrinal treatise, the Pope takes the occasion to reaffirm his position on matters of morality. A chapter titled "The Defense of Every Life" explains his opposition to abortion.

The book generally eschews politics, though in a chapter called "Judaism," John Paul expresses satisfaction at the achieve-

ments toward establishing peace in the Middle East. Elsewhere, he affirms his belief that the "hand of God" was at work in the fall of communism, and expresses the view that his survival of an attempt on his life in 1981 was providential.

But the main thrust of the 229 pages of text is personal and religious, with the Pope offering reflections on the meaning of prayer, the existence of God, and the essence of Roman Catholicism and its relations with other faiths.

Excerpts of the book, which will go on sale in 35 countries Thursday, appeared in recent days in newspapers in several countries.

The novelty of his latest book comes in the aggressive marketing campaign surrounding its appearance, reflecting the Pope's skill in employing modern means of communication to reach broad audiences. In Milan and Rome, news conferences were organized with the Vatican's chief spokesman, Joaquin Navarro-Valls, and senior church leaders, including Cardinal John O'Connor of New York and Cardinal Joseph Ratzinger, the Curia cardinal who is the church's monitor of orthodoxy.

The campaign was largely engineered by Arnaldo Mondadori Editore, the Italian publisher in which Mr. Berlusconi holds a 47 percent stake, after having sold the remainder of the shares on the stock market earlier this year to raise cash for his debt-ridden business empire.

The Pope plans to donate his royalties to a charity.

Though John Paul, who holds a doctorate in philosophy, cites numerous secular philosophers, the range of discourse is heavily marked by Catholic doctrine. Frequently, arguments are built on documents issued by the Second Vatican Council, particularly in dealing with issues such as the multitude and diversity of religions and relations with other faiths.

TEL AVIV: Israelis Vow Revenge for Bus Bombing

Continued from Page 1

Gaza Strip and the West Bank, barring Palestinians from entering Israel.

The Israeli chief of staff, Lieutenant General Ehud Barak, said it might be necessary to impose a long-term closure.

"Perhaps we need to reconsider our way of life with the Arabs, which permits a flow of so many people into Israel," he said.

The police estimate that up to 20 kilograms of high explosive ripped through the bus shortly before 9 A.M. as it traveled along Dizengoff Street. A second bus passing in the opposite direction was damaged.

Since the limited self-rule agreement took effect, about 40 Israelis have been killed by terrorists. The bombing was the worst single attack since a seaborne raid and bus hijacking in 1978 in which 38 civilians and nine hijackers were killed.

Mr. Rabin, who heard about the bombing during a radio interview in London, cut short his visit to Britain and flew back to consult with defense, security and other officials at the Defense Ministry in Tel Aviv.

He said he had no doubt the bombing was carried out by Islamic terrorist groups, "those who are the enemies of peace."

Ariel Sharon, the leader of the rightist Likud bloc, said the government's peacemaking policy with the PLO had opened the doors for terrorists to attack the heart of Israel from the autonomous Gaza Strip.

"The government decided to leave Gaza, and brought Gaza to Tel Aviv," he said.

Even as rescue workers cleared up after the bombing, using paint-strippers to clean scraps of flesh from the sidewalks, some Israelis persisted in their desire for peace and reconciliation. (AP, AFP, Reuters)

■ **Boiler Blast in Bonn Kills 4**
BONN — Four people were killed and three seriously injured Wednesday when a boiler spraying them with steam, officials in Bonn said. Two of the injured were not expected to survive.

They said on-time performance, the planes' interiors, the ability to reserve the seats they wanted, the comfort of their seats and schedules and ticketing procedures were more important.

Annual surveys of 90,000 travelers by Plog Research Inc. in Redwood, California, suggest that there is a much more modest decline in the way passengers see airline service. In their overall evaluation of their flights, passengers in 1990 gave their trips, on average, a rating of 3.14 on a scale of 1 to 4, 4 representing "excellent." That has since declined by only 1.3 percent, to a rating of 3.10 last year.

Whether airlines are spending their money wisely on in-flight amenities is unclear. In a survey of business travelers by J. D. Power & Associates, frequent travelers ranked in-flight service as the sixth-most-important consideration in gauging their satisfaction with a long flight.

They said on-time performance, the planes' interiors, the ability to reserve the seats they wanted, the comfort of their seats and schedules and ticketing procedures were more important.

Southwest Airlines and Delta are testing "ticketless" systems. Delta announced that it would begin testing a system using a credit card with a computer chip that frequent travelers on its shuttle service would use at the gate before a flight.

When the card is inserted into an electronic reader, a reservation is made, the flight is charged to the passenger's credit card and a receipt is printed. In the future, the transaction may be done without the need of a gate agent, Delta said.

Many passengers are not impressed with all the experimentation. George Brakeley, a consultant on fund raising for nonprofit organizations who has flown about 70 round trips a year for the last 12 years, said there was no doubt that service had worsened in coach class.

"There has been a slow and insidious decline across the board," said Mr. Brakeley, who is based in Stamford, Connecticut.

Continental decided recently to describe the food service on all its domestic flights — but not on transcontinental trips — as snacks, rather than meals. That way, the airline said, passengers would be pleasantly surprised when they got some-

thing approaching a full meal, like a sandwich and salad, on some routes.

Delta Air Lines recently started reducing the number of flight attendants on some flights to three, from four. But the airline contends that customers have said the service is as good or better because the flight attendants appear busier.

Airlines are adding new classes of service. Last month, USAir said it would soon offer a new "Business Select" service that would give bigger seats and extra amenities to travelers who paid full fares for a coach seat.

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THE AMERICAS / IMAGE MATTERS

Democrats Aiming at Republicans' 'Contract'

By Robin Toner

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — They are filmed from a distance, moving in slow motion, and often in lockstep, sometimes with the whir of a camera's motor drive in the background and a threatening, ominous soundtrack. Visually, these scenes from Democratic commercials have the feel of an illicit gathering, recorded on the sly.

That, of course, is the Democrats' design: In advertisements running throughout the country in the final three weeks before the Nov. 8 election, Democrats are trying to turn the Republicans' "Contract with America" into a dark and frightening ceremony — and along the way, to meet some urgent political needs.

Democrats are hoping that the political extravaganza

staged by Representative Newt Gingrich of Georgia on the Capitol steps last month, when 300 Republican candidates committed to the "contract" of political promises, can be used to galvanize core Democratic voters, strip away the Republicans' image as a party of outsiders and turn the political debate to much less dangerous terrain.

Republicans scoff, but Democrats clearly scent an opportu-

nity to at least blunt their losses. The Democratic National Committee is running \$2 million worth of advertisements, and Democratic strategists estimate that as many as 40 congressional candidates are either already broadcasting or about to broadcast their own versions of the commercials.

"When Republicans were the angry protest party, they were in a very strong position," said

Stan Greenberg, President Bill Clinton's pollster. "But once they begin to tell people what they're for, they've complicated this election."

Mr. Greenberg added, "These outsider candidates didn't need to be anything but vessels for people's alienation, and now they've taken on a form."

In fact, Democrats are trying to use the contract to cast Republicans in a form they are comfortable campaigning against. The contract commits the Republican Party to an array of tax cuts, a constitutional amendment to require a balanced budget and a stronger military.

As one Democratic advertisement puts it: "How will they make up the spending gap? Explode the deficit again? Make devastating cuts in Medicare?"

In several of the advertisements, as the announcer talks about the contract as a return to the Reagan years, the camera lingers on a headline: "Reagan's A's to Cut Social Security."

Republican strategists are crying foul, asserting that Democrats are up to old tricks: When in danger in a close election, try to mobilize the elderly by warning of Republican plans to cut Social Security or Medicare.

"They obviously don't want to run on Bill Clinton and the Clinton Congress, so they'll resort to lies or distortions to try to divert attention," said Barry Jackson, who runs the "contract with America" office at the Republican National Committee.

Still, the economic promises in the Republican agenda have attracted critics from outside the partisan fray. The Concord Coalition, a bipartisan group devoted to reducing the deficit, said, "As is often the case, if it sounds too good to be true, and it looks too good to be true, it probably is too good to be true."

And the Washington imagery is attractive to many Democrats, since they have been hampered this year for being part of the establishment.

Anita Dunn, a Democratic consultant, said, "Three hundred Republican candidates flew to Washington, signed over their votes to the Republican leadership and then promptly returned to the states to accuse the Democrats of being insiders with an agenda out of step with their districts."

POLITICAL NOTES

New House Stamp Scandal

WASHINGTON — In the latest spin-off from the House post office scandal, a federal grand jury on Oct. 18 indicted Joseph P. Kolter, a former Democratic representative from Pennsylvania, on five felony charges, accusing him of embezzling more than \$44,000 in congressional funds for his personal use.

Mr. Kolter, an accountant and one-time high school teacher, represented the Fourth Congressional District outside of Pittsburgh for 10 years until he was defeated in a primary election in 1992.

He is the second House member to be indicted in connection with a long-running federal inquiry into the House post office that has so far resulted in eight guilty pleas, mostly by low-level employees.

The first lawmaker to be charged was Representative Dan Rostenkowski, Democrat of Illinois, who was forced to relinquish the chairmanship of the House Ways and Means Committee after he was indicted on 17 felony counts on May 31. Mr. Rostenkowski has pleaded not guilty.

The indictment says Mr. Kolter illegally obtained more than \$11,000 from 1985 through 1990 by disguising cash payments from the House post office as stamp purchases by his congressional office. Mr. Kolter dealt with Robert V. Rota, the former House postmaster, who has pleaded guilty and has cooperated with the prosecution. The indictment also accuses Mr. Kolter of taking more than \$33,000 worth of merchandise purchased from the House stationery store with money from his congressional office supply account. (NYT)

More Cheers for Clinton

NEW YORK — Americans are more approving of President Bill Clinton's handling of foreign policy these days and, at the same time, less happy with his economic management, according to a CBS News poll.

Over all, 44 percent approved of Mr. Clinton's job performance, and for the first time in any CBS poll since June, that

was as high as the number who disapproved, also 44 percent.

The latest survey was released Tuesday.

CBS analysts attributed Mr. Clinton's popularity gain to recent successes in Haiti and Iraq, which pushed his foreign policy approval rating up from 32 percent in mid-September to 47 percent in the poll which was taken Sunday and Monday.

On the issue most important in electing Mr. Clinton, the economy, approval fell from 46 percent to 39 percent, and his disapproval rating shot up to 51 percent.

Though a majority said the economy is in good condition, six in 10 declined to give Mr. Clinton credit for improving the economy.

CBS said it polled 975 adults by phone and its results have a margin of sampling error of plus or minus 3 percentage points. (AP)

An Unsinkable Sonny Bono

PALM SPRINGS, California — If he ever makes it to Congress, Sonny Bono knows there will be titters.

They will wink behind his back, nudge each other in the aisles, grin when he stands to talk.

None of that matters, he says. His skin is thick.

Once a failed Senate candidate in 1992, Mr. Bono could go to Washington this time. "I learned a long time ago the secret is to just hang in there, to keep at it," Mr. Bono said in a recent interview, starting out toward the desert beyond his campaign office door.

"Eventually, people will start to respect you."

Working his way up through nightclubs, hitting it big with a television show, Mr. Bono was famous for his droopy moustache, bell bottoms and singing "I Got You, Babe" to a taller, more talented Cher.

When the show wound down and Cher left, he wandered around in a strange, mellow world of television guest spots. Eventually he pulled himself together,

opened a restaurant, got married, had kids.

When he got mad at City Hall bureaucrats who stopping his building plans, he plunged into politics.

Soon he was mayor of Palm Springs, then an unprepared Senate candidate — and once again the butt of jokes.

When asked once about world trade issues during his 1992 Senate race against Bruce Herschensohn, Mr. Bono answered: "That's a tricky one."

"I was much more inexperienced on the issues back then," said Mr. Bono, who is skiny, balding and almost frail at age 59. "But I hung in there."

Better-informed and better-financed, Mr. Bono could win a House seat this year in a Republican district where the longtime incumbent, Representative Al McCandless, is retiring.

Mr. Bono's polls show him ahead. Polls by his Democratic opponent, Steve Clute, a former navy pilot, show a dead heat. No independent polls have been conducted. (AP)

Post Endorses Barry's Foe

WASHINGTON — The Washington Post is endorsing a white Republican, Carol Schwartz, for mayor over the heavily favored Democrat, Marion S. Barry Jr., a black.

The newspaper said Wednesday that it wished "we could have back" its endorsement of Mr. Barry eight years ago, when he defeated Ms. Schwartz.

The editorial said the paper's regret for the 1986 decision was not only because Mr. Barry later was convicted of cocaine possession but because his performance as mayor "created much of the fiscal and social wreckage the city is still having to contend with today." (AP)

Quote/Unquote

Lawton Chiles, Florida's Democratic governor, at the start of a debate with his Republican challenger, Jeb Bush: "I'm tired of having my record maligned and distorted by your fabrications and demagoguery. You've had a year's time and \$5 million to plant your half-truths, but now it's show-and-tell time." (WP)



Robert L. Shapiro, one of O. J. Simpson's lawyers, arriving in court in Los Angeles.

The Big Top and the Bench

Judge Tries to Keep Simpson Trial From Being a Circus

By David Margolick

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — It has become as much of a pattern in the O. J. Simpson trial as the tiffs between Robert L. Shapiro and Marcia Clark or the defendant's cheery smiles to prospective jurors.

Judge Lance A. Ito, his dander raised by what he deems wayward lawyers, journalists or police officers, threatens, scolds or withholds and hints at some action that will change the case. Then, a few days later and a few decibels lower, he opts for the least drastic alternative.

It happened again Tuesday, when Judge Ito turned down the defense's request to suppress crucial DNA evidence, despite repeated and ominous admonitions to Ms. Clark that he was going to punish the prosecution for delays in scientific testing of blood samples.

Mr. Simpson's lawyers complained that prosecutors had deliberately dawdled for tactical reasons in testing the samples. And the judge seemed to buy it.

"I don't know if I can telegraph to one side more openly that you are about to lose," the judge told Ms. Clark last week before rejecting the prosecution's belated, written attempt to explain the delays.

But here, as in several prior instances, Judge Ito confounded expectations. Once again, he commended Mr. Simpson's counsel for their ingenuity. This time, their arguments were "beguiling"; on previous occasions, they were "interesting" or "novel."

Then, as he has done with every other significant evidentiary issue raised by Mr. Simpson's lawyers, he found them without merit.

If Judge Ito's language is sometimes blunt in this lengthening series of anticlimaxes from the bench, so, too — at least up to now — is his behavior. But to kibitzers watching People v. O. J. Simpson, the sound and fury signify something.

They are the tools by which Judge Ito — a man known for running a tight courtroom even when the whole world is not watching, and who subjects even less famous and expensive lawyers to law-school-style Socratic questioning — thinks he can keep a lid on the case.

"What he's trying to do is keep maximum control of the trial," said Laurie Levenson, a law professor at Loyola University Law School in Los Angeles.

Peter Arenella, a professor at the University of California at Los Angeles Law School, said that there were limits on just how much Judge Ito could punish those who displeased him, and that he knew it.

"He is using the courtroom as a bully pulpit, even when he doesn't necessarily have the authority to make good on the threats," Mr. Arenella said.

If the Simpson trial is to be anything but a complete circus, Judge Ito seems to believe, it needs the strictest sort of ringmaster. And so the judge is carrying not only a stick, but a whip as well. He cracks it regularly, albeit without drawing much blood.

All he has done is tease Mr. Simpson's counsel into thinking happy thoughts. After Judge Ito lambasted Ms. Clark last week, Mr. Simpson and one of his lawyers, Johnnie L. Cochran Jr., embraced.

The celebration proved premature and perhaps a bit naive. For Judge Ito, as for any other judge, the threshold for excluding material evidence is high indeed, and rarely met.

Rains Ease But Waters Still High in East Texas

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HOUSTON — Eastern Texas got a respite on Wednesday from the torrential rains that brought widespread flooding to the region, but flood watches remained in effect because of high water levels in rivers and streams.

Although some businesses in Houston reopened, officials said there was still a threat of new flooding from rivers swollen by 9 inches (23 centimeters) of rainfall that paralyzed the city Tuesday, making many roads and freeways impassable.

There was more rain farther west. Strong thunderstorms early Wednesday dumped up to 7 inches of rain in two hours in Uvalde County, southwest of San Antonio. Winds gusted to 58 miles (94 kilometers) per hour, and more than 2 inches of rain fell further south in Alice, causing flash flooding.

"There's very little hope it's going to stop for a while," Governor Ann Richards said. "What we're seeing now is just a part of it."

She designated 48 counties as state disaster areas. President Bill Clinton declared 26 counties federal disaster areas, making them eligible for federal aid.

Bill Read, the meteorologist in charge of the Houston office of the National Weather Service, said some parts of the greater Houston area had received 30 inches or more of rain since Saturday.

The rain and flooding have killed at least eight people in eastern Texas, with several more feared dead. Hundreds of others were stranded in desperate situations as waters rose around their homes, and at least 10,000 people were forced into shelters in a roughly 50-mile radius around Houston.

In Harris County, which includes Houston, officials were most concerned about neighborhoods near the overflowing San Jacinto River. Several houses were seen floating in the area, according to television reports. (Reuters, NYT, AP)



A mob tormenting a suspected "attaché," or pro-military gunman, in Port-au-Prince. He escaped by leaping onto a taxi.

Aristide Unveils Plan, Not Prime Minister

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Haiti's president, the Reverend Jean-Bertrand Aristide, unveiled an ambitious plan Wednesday for creating a democratic government and overhauling the military.

Father Aristide, in his first news conference since he was restored to office Saturday, said he had begun meeting with military leaders about reshaping the army, which has long been criticized for human rights abuses. He also said he had held talks with leaders of political parties about creating a political system that tolerates dissent, and with business executives.

But Father Aristide, who has come under mounting pressure to name a new prime minister and cabinet, made no announcement on a replacement for Prime Minister Robert Malval. Mr. Malval was never Father Aristide's candidate for the job but was the favorite of U.S. diplomats, who saw him as a moderate in the conflict between the president and the military that deposed him in 1991.

The selection of the prime minister and government, particularly the economic team, is

widely seen here as the president's first key test. Haitian businessmen, as well as the United States and other nations donating millions of dollars in emergency aid, are hoping he will name technocrats — not ideologues — to the key ministries of finance and commerce, as well as the central bank.

A leading industrialist said the business community "is watching and waiting for a sign from Aristide" before moving to reopen plants, hire workers or organize imports needed to re-energize the nation's stag-

nant economy. "He needs to announce his decision on prime minister now, like today or tomorrow," the industrialist said. "The power vacuum is what is really unhealthy."

Sources close to the deliberations say Father Aristide has run into several political roadblocks on his choice of prime minister. Business leaders are pressing him to select a conservative capable of attracting international investment and keeping wages low to stimulate employment.

Haitian political sources said

the businessman who sponsored the president's 1990 campaign and who would have enjoyed wide international support, Smark Michel, had been offered the job but declined. A friend of Mr. Michel's said he was "saving himself the aggravation of working with Aristide."

The interim army chief, Major General Jean-Claude Duvivier, is also expected to be replaced. He was named last week to replace the junta leader, Lieutenant General Raoul Cédras, now in exile in Panama. (AP, WP)

In Somalia, where 96,000 troops served more than a year, there was only one suicide. During the Gulf War, there were 25 times more U.S. service members sent to the Middle East than have been dispatched to Haiti, but just eight suicides, a ratio less than in Haiti.

Princess Seeks Respite From Storm

As Revelations Unfold, Diana Heads to U.S. for a Break

The Associated Press

LONDON — Leaving behind a trail of tell-all books, bare-your-soul television interviews and a national debate on whether she will be getting divorced, the Princess of Wales left Wednesday for a short break in the United States.

Diana, 33, was driven on to the airport runway to board a scheduled British Airways flight to New York.

News reports said she was headed to Washington to stay with Lucia Flecha de Lima, a close friend who is the wife of the Brazilian ambassador to the United States.

Diana smiled at a dozen airport workers who applauded her. One shouted, "Good Luck, Di!" as she went up the steps to the plane.

Diana will stay in Washington through the weekend, the British news agency Press Association reported.

That would keep her out of town when The Sunday Times of London publishes the second installment of the authorized biography of her husband, Prince Charles, 45-year-old heir to the British throne.

The first installment of the "Prince of Wales," by Jonathan Dimbleby, said the prince never

loved Diana and was forced to marry her by his domineering father. It created a sensation. The couple's lawyers have denied a report in the French

weekly magazine Voici that they have agreed to divorce and that Diana is getting a settlement of £24 million (\$38 million).

Away From Politics

● Residue from potent agricultural weedkillers is contaminating the drinking water supplies of millions of Americans, according to a study by the Environmental Working Group, a nonprofit organization. Five herbicides commonly used by farmers wind up in drinking-water systems used by 14 million Americans, the report says.

● The U.S. Navy dropped all claims of fraud against Stanford University, settling a four-year dispute over allegations that the California school overbilled it by millions of dollars for contracted research. Under the agreement, however, Stanford will pay \$1.2 million to the government.

● In New York's latest outbreak of auto rustling, about a dozen masked men held a garage attendant at gunpoint and stole four BMWs, two Lexuses, two Acuras and a Jeep.

● An agreement on energy-efficiency standards for refrigerators that would save an owner about \$120 during the appliance's life has been announced by appliance makers and the Natural Resources Defense Council, the environmental group that spearheaded the conservation effort.

● A thief used a bulldozer to knock down shed doors at a quarry in Rockford, Illinois, and drove off in a truck loaded with 900 pounds (400 kilograms) of dynamite, authorities said. Three pounds is enough to destroy a car.

● A man who allegedly stabbed a customer at an automatic teller machine in New York was captured after five outraged passers-by threw themselves against a glass door, trapping him in the bank lobby until the police arrived.

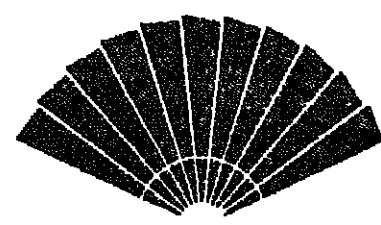
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1894: Lafayette Praised
PARIS — Nearly three hundred American and French gentlemen and ladies assembled yesterday [Oct. 19] at the Picpus Cemetery to do honor to Lafayette. Captain Nathan Appleton, Vice-President and Delegate of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, said it had been his privilege and honor to bring a "marker" of the society to place on the tomb of Lafayette, who more than a hundred years ago had aided the American people to secure independence as a nation. The debt of gratitude owed to France could never be too often or too forcibly expressed.

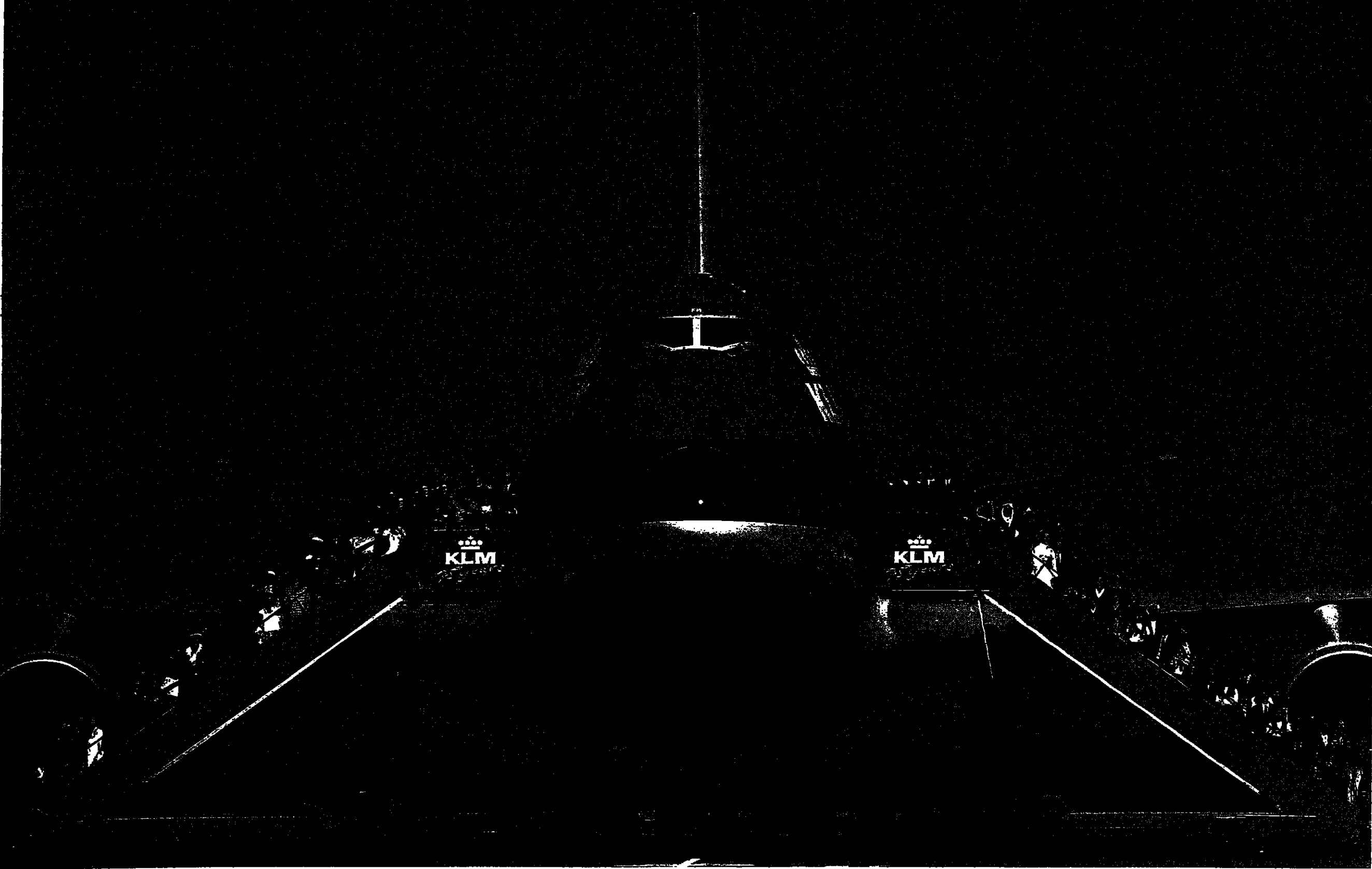
1919: Signs of the Times
LONDON — Some nervous people are protesting against the realism of the picture warnings used in the picture "The Road to Ruin."

1944: MacArthur Back
ALLIED HEADQUARTERS — United States forces under General Douglas MacArthur have invaded the Philippines, it was announced tonight [Oct. 19]. MacArthur, keeping good his promise made as the last United States forces in the Philippines were being crushed under an overwhelming enemy weight — "I shall return" — is in personal



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 - The entry should illustrate your own idea of the theme "Bridging the World".
 - All points of departure and arrival must be on the worldwide network of KLM and its partner Northwest Airlines.
 - Each idea must take no longer than 7 days to put into practice and involve no more than 25 people.
 - All entries must be sent to KLM Bridging the World Contest, PO Box 750, 1000 AT Amsterdam, The Netherlands, and reach KLM no later than November 15, 1994.
 - Winners will be informed before January 31, 1995.
 - The prize-winning ideas must be carried out before July 1, 1995.
 - Competitors must be prepared to co-operate in any PR activities KLM may wish to organize in connection with the Contest.
 - All entries become property of KLM, who reserves the right to refuse any entry without reason.
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 - KLM employees, staff of affiliated companies, and its advertising agencies are not eligible for entry.

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HEALTH / SCIENCE

IQ Debate: Explosive Books on Intelligence, Race and Class

By Malcolm W. Browne
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — One may loathe or share the opinions expressed in the three books discussed here, but one thing seems clear: The government or society that persists in sweeping their subject matter under the rug will do so at its peril.

The issues raised by the scholars who wrote these books bear intimately on America's near future: its quality of life, its citizens' sense of belonging, its economic survival and the very foundations of a democratic society. They believe that America is rapidly evolving a huge underclass, an intellectually deprived population of men and women whose cognitive abilities will never match the future needs of most employers and for whom American society seems to have less use each year. The prisoners of this new underclass, the authors fear, may be permanently doomed by their intellectual shortcomings to welfare dependency, poverty, crime and lives shorn of any hope of realizing the American dream.

The numbers are far from encouraging. Indicators of national intelligence in the United States have declined compared with similar measurements of intelligence in other countries. The demographer Daniel R. Vining Jr. has calculated that America's IQ scores have fallen about five points since intelligence tests first came into use at the beginning of this century, and the College Entrance Examination Board says that scores for the Scholastic Aptitude Test fell from 1962 to 1990 by 11 percent in the verbal section and 5 percent in the mathematics part. The Educational Testing Service does not call the S.A.T. an intelligence test, but the test is nevertheless supposed to measure something like native brainpower.

Worst of all, say the authors, the lowest intellectual levels of the population are strongly outbreeding the brightest, and if (as most psychologists believe) intelligence is partly inherited, America is losing the cognitive base essential to coping with national problems.

In "The Bell Curve: Intelligence and Class Structure in American Life" (The Free Press, New York), Richard J. Herrnstein and Charles Murray write, "Mounting evidence indicates that demographic trends are exerting downward pressures on the distribution of cognitive ability in the United States and that the pressures are strong enough to have social consequences." It makes little difference whether people at the low end of the intelligence scale pass on their deficit genetically or environmentally, they say: "If women with low scores are reproducing more rapidly than women with high scores, the distribution of scores will, other things equal, decline, no matter whether the women with the low scores came by them through nature or nurture."

This thesis becomes especially unpalatable when one considers the authors' observation that a large proportion of this emergent underclass is black. Unless future accommodations between ethnic groups lead to a more harmonious social structure, Mr. Herrnstein and Mr. Murray

say, the potential for racial hatred seems enormous.

However much one may disagree with this assessment, the possibility that the authors may be even partly right makes these three books worth plowing through and mulling over. The articulation of issues touching on group intelligence and ethnicity has been neither fashionable nor safe for the last three decades, but these scholars argue that the time has come to grasp the nettle of political heresy, to discard social myths and to come to grips with statistical evidence.

The authors suggest that unless we do something to correct present trends, America may soon be permanently split between an isolated caste of ruling meritocrats on one hand and a vast, powerless *Lumpenproletariat* on the other. Society, the authors predict, will have little use for this underclass in a world dominated by sophisticated machines and the bright human beings who tend them.

This grim future may already be unavoidable.

SEYMOUR W. Itzkoff, whose book "The Decline of Intelligence in America: A Strategy for National Renewal" (Praeger, Westport, Connecticut) is the gloomiest of the group, writes: "Our problem is simple, but oh-so-difficult to discuss, let alone accept. We are a different people than we were 50 years ago. In truth, we are not the nation that we were. Relative to the rest of the developed and developing world, we probably no longer have the intellectual capital that can profit from the available educational resources."

These books are heavily laced with statistics, bibliographic citations and ideas requiring time to consider, and they are not light reading.

The writers are recognized by colleagues as serious scholars. Mr. Herrnstein, who died from lung cancer at the age of 64 in September, just before publication of "The Bell Curve," was a professor of psychology at Harvard University; Mr. Murray, a fellow at the American Enterprise Institute whose views influenced the Reagan White House, is the author of "Losing Ground: American Social Policy 1950-1980"; J. Philippe Rushton, the firebrand of the quartet, is a professor of psychology at the University of Western Ontario, and Mr. Itzkoff is a professor of education at Smith College.

Although their books vary in viewpoint, the authors share a suite of controversial convictions. They believe that intelligence in some deep but ill-defined sense is a real attribute of human beings, not some artificial construct of the psychometricians who invented intelligence tests. They believe that IQ can be quantitatively measured, and that intelligence is at least partly heritable. They say that numerical measurements of intelligence are statistically (albeit weakly) correlated with job performance, as well as with rates of birth, marriage, divorce, illegitimacy, crime, welfare dependency and participation in the political process.

Moreover, they say, intelligence test scores tend to vary with ethnic groups. In the United States, Asians generally score a few points higher than whites and blacks

some 15 IQ points lower than whites. (Mr. Herrnstein and Mr. Murray mention in passing that "Ashkenazi Jews of European origin . . . test higher than any other ethnic group.") These relative standings have not changed appreciably over time, despite many profound changes during the last half-century in social and economic conditions. The authors acknowledge that an enriched social, educational, economic and intellectual environment can and does raise intelligence scores, but they insist that even when due allowance is made in terms of statistical comparisons of all other factors and measuring their relative weights, intelligence still seems to be strongly influenced by the genes of one's forebears.

This leads to the depressing inference by the authors that no matter how many remedial education programs are brought to bear on intellectually disadvantaged children, many of them will still be hamstrung by an ineliminable cognitive disability created by genetic bad luck.

Society, the authors argue, should accept this as a real possibility and learn to cope with it, rather than merely denouncing all intelligence studies and ignoring the data they yield. For one thing, they say, much of the government money spent on education programs like Head Start (which was launched in 1964) is wasted, helping only the nation's bloated educational bureaucracies.

"The earliest returns on Head Start were exhilarating," Mr. Herrnstein and Mr. Murray write. "A few months spent by preschoolers in the first summer program seemed to be producing incredible IQ gains — as much as 10 points." The gain was so impressive that in 1966 Congress expanded the program, but by then, the authors of "The Bell Curve" say, "experts were noticing the dreaded 'fade-out,' the gradual convergence in test scores of the children who participated in the program with comparable children who had not. To shorten a long story, every serious attempt to assess the impact of Head Start on intelligence has found fade-out." Cognitive benefits "picked up in the first grade of school are usually gone by the third grade. By sixth grade, they have vanished entirely."

THIS leaves unanswered questions about whether the declining educational environment after Head Start may in itself account for the fading out of its beneficial effects, and it raises related questions about IQ itself: if it can be raised by education, how strongly is it linked to inheritance? Taken individually, none of the propositions advanced in these books is necessarily a call to arms, but in combination they are explosive. The writers themselves, whose views have been widely known (among academics, at least) for many years, are no strangers to public rows, student boycotts, hostile demonstrations and even legal assaults. Aware of the storm of criticism their latest books may face, all four invoke mountains of statistics to fend off anticipated criticism from such critics as Stephen Jay Gould, the Harvard paleontologist who in "The Mismeasure of Man" (1981) charged that "determinist arguments for ranking peo-

ple according to a single scale of intelligence, no matter how numerically sophisticated, have recorded little more than social prejudice."

The authors cite many surveys suggesting significant correlations between low scores on intelligence tests and undesirable tendencies: a difficulty with learning, a likelihood of remaining impoverished and jobless, an involvement in all types of crime, a tendency not to vote or participate in community affairs, a high incidence of abusing or abandoning children and a record of producing far more children (most of them illegitimate) than can be supported.

Mr. Itzkoff believes that the least intelligent, least educated, poorest, most politically apathetic and abusive contingent of the population is reproducing faster than the smart, rich, politically active and nurturing contingent. He believes this has fueled a dysgenic trend: America's collective smartness is being diluted, gravely endangering the nation's ability to compete economically in international markets.

In his book, Mr. Itzkoff places most of the blame for America's alleged intellectual decline on what he sees as an economically and intellectually elite caste of misguided liberals.

They have isolated themselves from American society, he says, by their paternalistic treatment of the underclass, by discounting the importance of traditional family values and by failing to raise enough bright, educated children to sustain national competence. Mr. Itzkoff's unabashedly conservative tract condemns liberals in government, in the news media and in society at large, and calls for an end to welfare programs, a radical reform of the academic and employment quota systems that are supported by affirmative action and a tightening of immigration standards.

No such calls to action are urged by Mr. Rushton, the author of "Race, Evolution, and Behavior: A Life History Perspective" (Transaction Publishers, New Brunswick, New Jersey), or by Mr. Herrnstein and Mr. Murray. Nowhere do they advocate the measures championed by the eugenicists of the 1920s and 1930s, whose ideas were appropriated and perverted by the Nazis as the rationale for the Holocaust. Indeed, the authors of "The Bell Curve" say that the granting to any government or social institution of the power to decide who may breed and who may not is fraught with such obvious dangers as to be unacceptable.

Still, one suspects that the authors of these three books may have softened their agendas somewhat to parry the expected fury of liberal critics, fellow academics and hostile mobs. Given their conclusions about intellect and demographics, it is hard to believe that these writers would oppose a eugenically motivated program designed to influence patterns of reproduction.

They leave many subjects untouched, including the genetic opportunities created by molecular biology — a Pandora's box loaded with paradoxes and snares. For the first time in human history, it may soon be possible to confer resistance to disease upon living organisms and to free

people of inherited scourges like sickle-cell anemia and Tay-Sachs disease. Most people would argue that society is justified in fighting physical disease, but what if we were to carry the war against disease a step farther? Is it wrong to regard a hereditary predisposition to lower intelligence as a kind of genetic disease and to find ways to cure it?

Merely asking that question is enough to cause fear and outrage, and these authors, perhaps wisely, elect to leave it alone. Sooner or later, however, society may have to decide whether human beings have the right — perhaps even the duty — to strengthen our species' cognitive defenses against an increasingly dangerous global environment. Human beings evolved over the eons to defend themselves against changes in their environment, and things are still changing.

Meanwhile, there are matters of practical policy to consider, such as the merits of affirmative action. Psychometricians generally agree that blacks, on average, have scored lower than whites on intelligence tests and that whites have scored lower than Asians ever since such tests were devised early in this century. But it is often argued that standardized tests cannot measure intelligence, and that the tests administered in the United States are especially pointless because they are culturally biased against blacks and Hispanics.

Mr. Murray and Mr. Herrnstein argue, however, that charges of systematic bias in intelligence testing are refuted by objective analyses of the available data. They cite the Scholastic Aptitude Test as one of their examples. "If the S.A.T. is biased against blacks," they say, "it will underpredict their college performance." But "external evidence of bias has been sought in hundreds of studies," Mr. Herrnstein and Mr. Murray say. "It has been evaluated relative to performance in elementary school, in secondary school, in the university, in the armed forces, in unskilled and skilled jobs, in the professions. Overwhelmingly, the evidence is that the major standardized tests used to help make school and job decisions do not underpredict black performance, nor does the expert community find any other general or systematic difference in the predictive accuracy of tests for blacks and whites."

ONE of the strengths of "The Bell Curve" is that it devotes an entire section to the relationship between IQ and behavior among whites alone, thereby eliminating the complications arising from interracial comparisons. Analyses of data gathered from exclusively white demographic groups strongly suggest that even if one ignores race, socioeconomic status and family background, IQ does indeed correlate with birth rates, crime rates and many other things. Taken as a whole, the statistics are impressive; it seems hard to challenge the notion that IQ plays a statistically important role in the shaping of society.

Statistics can be powerfully persuasive but they are as slippery as eels, often susceptible to opposing interpretations. In brief, it is sometimes difficult to tell good

statistics from bad ones. Epidemiology, a branch of medicine that relies heavily on statistics and has had some brilliant successes but also some spectacular failures, is a case in point.

One of the main problems in assessing statistics is the risk of overlooking confounding variables. A graph demonstrating a positive correlation between intelligence test scores and academic achievement may be very persuasive until, perhaps, one looks at a negative correlation between academic achievement and the level of environmental lead to which a student is exposed. Does the lead impair the learning process directly, or does it do so indirectly by reducing cognitive ability?

Mr. Rushton's book, "Race, Evolution, and Behavior," is incendiary. His thesis is that separate races of human beings evolved different reproductive strategies to cope with different environments, and that these strategies led to physical differences between races, including differences in brain size and hence in intelligence. Human beings who evolved in the warm but highly unpredictable environment of Africa adopted a strategy of high reproduction, while human beings who migrated to the hostile cold of Europe and northern Asia took to producing fewer children but nurturing them more carefully.

THIS, Mr. Rushton contends, gave rise to three major races (he scorns the phrase "ethnic groups") — mongoloids, caucasoids and negroids — and to physiological differences between the races (things like pelvis size, genital size and fertility rates) that are consonant with their rate of reproduction. He cites worldwide studies concluding that black women ovulate more often than white women, have more twins than white women, mature sexually faster than whites, and differ in other ways that affect their reproduction rates and strategies for child rearing. Among Mr. Rushton's conclusions are that whites, on average, emphasize nurture rather than numbers of offspring, while blacks, on average, are shaped by evolutionary selection pressures to produce more children but to nurture each one less. At the other extreme, some studies suggest that mongoloids evolved to produce even fewer offspring.

This is the kind of proposition that makes Mr. Rushton a constant target of furious protests. He is nevertheless regarded by many of his colleagues as a scholar and not a bigot. One of his papers on racial differences was presented at a 1989 meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and caused an uproar, but demands to suppress the paper were rejected by Walter Massey, who at the time was president of the association. Mr. Massey, who is black, argued that no scientific organization has the right to act as a censor of scientific debate.

Malcolm W. Browne is a science reporter for The New York Times. This has been excerpted from The New York Times Book Review.

More Sober Look at Prozac

By Daniel Goleman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After listening to all the good news about the anti-depressant Prozac, researchers are taking a more sober second look. A statistical analysis of 13 studies of the medication finds that it is no more effective than the older generation of anti-depressants it has largely swept from the marketplace.

The study, published in The Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease, was the first meta-analysis of all of the published, stringently controlled studies of the effectiveness of fluoxetine, the generic name for Prozac. It concludes that "fluoxetine produces modest effects, roughly comparable in magnitude to those of other anti-depressants."

Meta-analysis is a statistical method for combining findings from many smaller studies into one large one, rendering a more accurate overall assessment of the effectiveness of a treatment than does any single study.

The average patient treated with fluoxetine had more improvement than 66 percent of those who received a dummy pill, or placebo. But meta-analysis of tricyclic anti-depressants, which were widely used before the advent of Prozac, found equivalent or higher rates of effectiveness.

"Despite all the talk of this being a wonder drug, it doesn't seem to produce any better effects than other anti-depressants," said Dr. Roger Greenberg, a psychologist in the department of psychiatry at the State University of New York Health Center at Syracuse, who was the main author of the new report.

Dr. Stuart Yudofsky, chairman of the psychiatry department at Baylor College of Medicine in Houston, said: "It doesn't surprise me. The tricyclics have been extraordinarily effective in treating depression."

The new finding is in keeping with one of the few studies to compare fluoxetine directly with tricyclic anti-depressants. A 1990 article in The Journal of Affective Disorders by Danish researchers found that tricyclic anti-depressants were more effective in treating depression,

though they had more side effects than fluoxetine.

Prozac works by altering the action of the neurotransmitter serotonin. Ordinarily when brain cells secrete serotonin to send a chemical message to a nearby cell, the serotonin is rapidly reabsorbed. This "re-uptake" inactivates the serotonin, clearing the way for another chemical message.

Fluoxetine interferes with the reabsorption of serotonin, making it more available to brain cells. Unlike earlier anti-depressants, which are more scattergun in their action in the brain, the new class of drugs limit their action to serotonin, and so have fewer side effects.

This makes fluoxetine easier to tolerate, an advantage that has played an important role in its becoming the leading anti-depressant in sales. Side effects of tricyclic anti-depressants can include dryness of the mouth and eyes, sensitivity to bright light, blurry vision, constipation, anxiety, weight gain, night sweats, cardiovascular problems and, in men, trouble getting an erection or ejaculating.

Dr. Stuart Yudofsky, chairman of the psychiatry department at Baylor College of Medicine in Houston, said: "It doesn't surprise me. The tricyclics have been extraordinarily effective in treating depression."

IN BRIEF

'Yo-Yo' Dieting Called Minor Health Risk

By Tim Hilchey
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON (WP) — According to a new report, yo-yo dieting — repeated, unsuccessful cycles of diets and subsequent weight gain — does not carry significant health risks and does not impede the success of future weight-loss efforts.

The report, which appears in the Journal of the American Medical Association, "kind of flies in the face of current medical opinion," said Susan Z. Yanovski, a researcher at the National Institutes of Health and the executive secretary of the National Task Force on the Prevention and Treatment of Obesity, which compiled the findings.

However, Sally Smith, executive director of the California-based National Association to Advance Fat Acceptance, said that the study defies common sense and her members' dieting woes. "It's fat people's experience generally that weight cycling is harmful to our health and in the long run causes weight gain," she said.

Growth Hormone and AIDS

By Tim Hilchey
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Daily injections of a human growth hormone helped reverse the severe loss of weight and muscle common in AIDS patients, according to researchers at the University of California at San Francisco.

Dr. Morris Schambelan, a professor of medicine at San Francisco General Hospital, which is affiliated with the university, said patients who received the hormone also showed improved endurance.

"The people who gained weight with growth hormone gained lean body tissue," he said. "In fact their gain in weight exceeded their loss of fat at the same time."

He reported the findings at the Third International Symposium on Nutrition and HIV/AIDS in Philadelphia.

In the two-year trial, with 178 AIDS patients at 12 medical centers in the United States, the subjects who

received growth hormone injections gained an average of 3.6 pounds (1.6 kilograms) in the first three months of therapy, including 6.6 pounds of muscle. The 172 men and 6 women who took part had lost at least 10 percent of their normal body mass before entering the study, said Dr. Schambelan, who directed the study.

Half of the patients injected themselves daily with the growth hormone while the rest injected a placebo. Neither patients nor doctors knew who was receiving growth hormone in the first three months of the trial, during which time the patients were monitored for changes in weight, body composition, endurance and other factors, he said.

After the three months, all the participants were allowed to use the hormone, and those who began at that time also began gaining weight, the researchers said. Of the 50 participants in the San Francisco area in the initial phase, for instance, all have continued to take the hormone. Dr. Schambelan said, with some gaining as much as 30 pounds so far. Dr. Donald P. Kotler, an AIDS

researcher at St. Luke's-Roosevelt Hospital Center in Manhattan, said Schambelan's growth hormone therapy holds great promise because it aims to improve a patient's metabolism by stimulating the body's cell-creating processes.

"You deal with disease either by trying to cure it or trying to make people feel better," Dr. Kotler said. AIDS-associated wasting affects the way a person feels and performs independent of immune function. At the present time, we can't improve immune function. Growth hormone is one of the therapies that is based upon trying to improve quality of life."

Dr. Kotler said the hormone therapy might have wide applications beyond the treatment of AIDS. "In so many other chronic diseases — lung disease, heart disease, kidney disease, joint disease — muscle wasting is a problem that limits performance," he said. "In stroke patients, for example, muscle strength is the difference between someone getting therapy and going home or being warehoused in a nursing home for the rest of their life."

BOOKS

CHRISTINA STEAD:
A BiographyBy Hazel Rowley. 644 pages.
\$37.50. Henry Holt.Reviewed by
Elizabeth Ward

EARLY in 1965 a long-out-of-print novel was reissued in New York bearing a lavishly admiring introduction by Randall Jarrell: "It seems to me," Jarrell wrote, choosing his words with characteristic precision, "as plainly good as 'War and Peace' and 'Crime and Punishment' and 'Remembrance of Things Past' are plainly great."

The author, so accustomed to criticism that reading reviews of her books generally brought on a "quiet nausea," was rendered nearly speechless by Jarrell's generous, yet shrewd appreciation.

The author was Christina Stead and the book, which vaulted briefly to the best-seller lists on its second appearance, was "The Man Who Loved

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Sidney Altman, winner of the Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1989, is reading "Pain" by Vladimir Nabokov.

"I find it a very interesting, humorous, nostalgic book. It portrays a Russian émigré. Some of it must be autobiographical. It has terrific insight into the mores of Americans." (Ilse Gersten, IHT)



Children," probably the funniest and most searing novel about family life written in English. Its belated success proved a turning point for Stead's literary reputation, if not for her output.

"The Man Who Loved Children" is still the best known of her books and the measure of fame it brought Stead has guaranteed a continuing, low-key buzz of interest in all her novels ever since.

Yet perhaps the acclaim

came too late. Stead wrote unstoppably for 15 years after "The Man Who Loved Children" sank out of sight in 1940, but even she admitted that Jarrell may have been right in his judgment that rejection and neglect made it her last, possibly her only, masterpiece.

Hazel Rowley's book is sprawling because Stead's own life was. She was born in Sydney, in 1902, left for England in 1928, and didn't return permanently until 1974, just nine

years before her death at the age of 80.

In the intervening decades, Stead and her companion (later, husband), the Marxist writer William J. Blake, sojourned restlessly between England, Europe and the United States, putting down shallow roots here and there, in Paris, London, Greenwich Village, pre-civil war Spain.

All Stead's novels were written, as Australians used to say, "overseas." This was to cause problems for her in her own country: Australian publishers issued none of her books until 1965 and then showed interest only in the two with local content, "Seven Poor Men of Sydney" and "For Love Alone."

The problem of her "Australianness" unfortunately cut two ways. When Stead set out to imaginatively recreate her own troubled childhood in "The Man Who Loved Children," Simon & Schuster insisted on an American setting, which is the reason turn-of-the-century Sydney appears as 1930s Washington and Baltimore.

Despite Stead's meticulous local research, there were, inevitably, some American critics who found fault: "Though there is a compulsive circumstantiality of detail in the book," sniffed Mary McCarthy, "the sense of reality is feeble."

In fact, readers of Stead's books are more likely than not to have been overwhelmed precisely by their "sense of reality." The daughter of a naturalist, Stead seemed to have imbibed her father's habit of observation, along with the naturalist's professional indifference to moral judgment. Combined with her near-Joycean gift for reproducing the idiosyncrasies of people's speech, this spectator's stance gave Stead's novels the density, the illusion of objectivity, of the great 19th-century realists she so admired: Balzac, Flaubert, Zola, Tolstoy, Gorky.

The best thing in Rowley's book is the waris-and-all portrait of Christina Stead herself. Nothing could be sadder than the story of her childhood: Her

mother died when she was 2, her clever, handsome father, tormented her for her plainness and clumsiness, her stepmother favored her own six children. Nothing sadder, perhaps, except Stead's own callous treatment of her "true companion," the devoted Bill Blake, who left his wife and daughter for her but who was repaid over the years by the spectacle of her fevered crushes on other men and her fractious neglect when he was dying of stomach cancer.

"Bill knows he is taking all my time and energy," she wrote cruelly, "but his own need is greater than his conscience."

That was probably truer of Stead herself. Yet one closes Rowley's long, exhaustively researched, impeccably fair biography regretting the incomprehension that embittered, and in the end silenced, the voice of this true literary original.

Elizabeth Ward, an Australian-born editor with the Japan Times in Tokyo, wrote this for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ONE top-ranked American team was eliminated at the NEC World Championships while others made astonishing comebacks.

In the Rosenblum Open Teams contest the star team of James Cayne, Chuck Burger, Mike Passell, Mark Lair, Bob Goldman and Paul Soloway seemed well placed, but could only score 47 percent in its last three matches and fell short.

An unheralded Irish foursome of Tom Hanlon, Hugh McCann, Paddy Walsh and Rory Timlin finished first in their section, thanks in part to the diagramed deal. Walsh opened the South hand with two diamonds, a Muld bid that showed either way a weak two-bid in a major suit or certain strong hands. He landed in six clubs, which would have been defeated by a heart lead.

But West led the spade two and South captured the jack with the ace. He then played the ace and king of clubs, hoping the

queen would fall. When this failed, he continued spades by cashing the queen and finessing the nine. He then disposed of his losing heart on the spade king and made his slam.

In the replay, South failed in the same contract and the Irish team gained four imps.

NORTH			
♠ K 9 8 5			
♥ K J 3 2			
♦ Q 4 2			
♣ J 6			
WEST			
♠ 10 7 3 2			
♥ 10 8 7 5 4			
♦ 5			
♣ Q 2			
EAST (D)			
♠ J 4			
♥ A Q 6			
♦ J 10 9 8 7 6			
♣ 7 3			
SOUTH			
♠ A Q 8			
♥ 9			
♦ A K 3			
♣ A K 10 9 5 4			
The bidding:			
East	South	West	North
Pass	2♣	Pass	3♥
Pass	4♣	Pass	4♥
Pass	4♠	Pass	5♠
Pass	6♣	Pass	Pass

West led the spade two.

OPINION

The Appalling Public Fall
Of the House of Windsor

By William Pfaff

PARIS — It is frightening to see a man deliberately, if unwittingly, destroy his public reputation. Prince Charles has probably also destroyed the British monarchy, but only because he has submitted to the logic of a decision made by his parents and their advisers.

The prince's collaboration in a biography which provides a whining and self-pitying account of the misfortunes of his life — heir to the throne, the world's greatest private fortune as well as to the throne of Britain — is an appalling affair.

His mother, he says, was distant, his father tough and unsympathetic, his sister the favored child, and the other boys at his school bullies. He was sensitive and misunderstood. He married the wrong woman because his father told him to make up his mind and either leave the girl or wed her. He claims society's sympathy for his plight. He is a victim. He is a sad spectacle.

That the monarchy can survive the derision and contempt engendered by the conduct and egoism of Charles and Andrew and their ill-chosen spouses is unlikely because this generation of Windsors has abandoned the sacred role of monarchy, without apparently understanding the significance of their decision.

It is this abandonment, not Charles's conduct, which is the crucial weakness in their position.

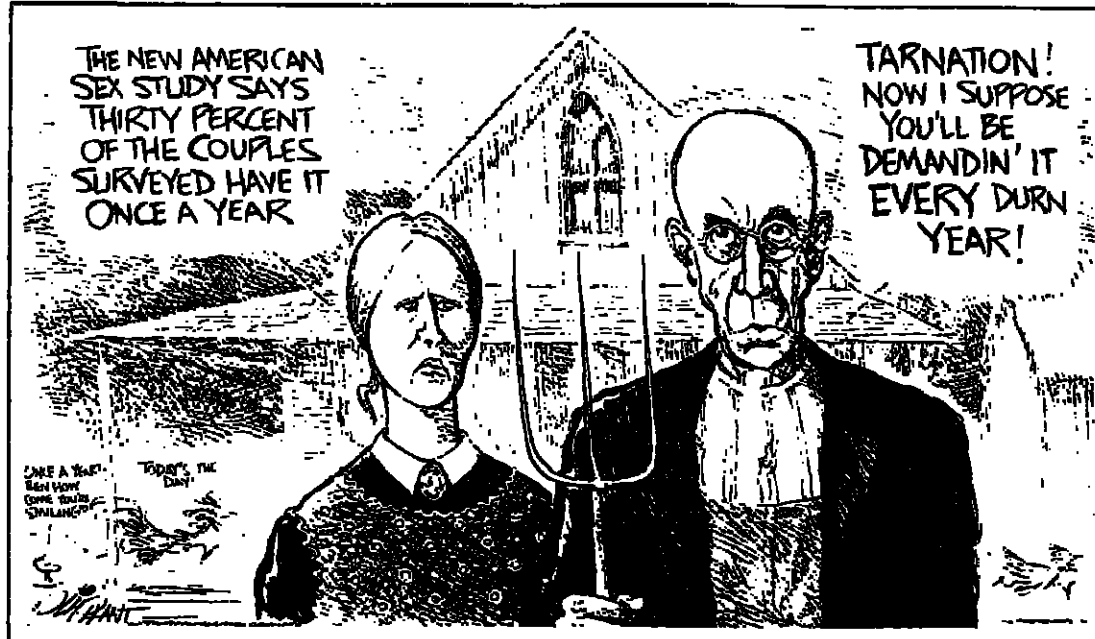
Monarchy is a phenomenon of earliest society. In the Mediterranean, the earliest form of civilized political society seems to have been the city-empire ruled by a god-king, as in Mesopotamia and Egypt. After Imperial Rome's collapse, a new Chris-

tian emperor for the West was anointed by the Pope. This emperor was to be God's instrument in the political governance of God's people.

Thus the subsequent claim by Europe's dynastic families that monarchy was divinely instituted, and that monarchs possessed "divine right" and a form of priestly power. The bishops of the Church of England have always consecrated the kings and queens of England with holy oils at their coronation, and an equivalent ceremony takes place in nearly all other monarchies.

The sacred function of the monarch was in the past held to be what the theologians called "ex opere operato" (from the work wrought), meaning that its validity was not subject to the personal merits of the monarch. The legitimacy of the monarchical succession continued, whatever the crimes of individual monarchs. Sovereignty lay in legitimate succession. (This is why in British law adultery with the prince's spouse is high treason. If Britain today were a serious country, the pathetic Captain James Hewitt would have to be hanged.)

Britain has known more bad or indifferent kings than meritorious ones. The British public has always known about their kings' adulteries, and in pre-Victorian times cheerfully derided and mocked them. Since Victoria's Puritan regime, the love affairs of Edward VII and of Charles's granduncle, briefly Edward VIII before his abdication, were never secrets, even if the press did not write about them. It was generally understood that a good king could be a bad man, and that



even a bad king was a real king, inheritor of the nation's sovereignty.

This generation of Windsors, with the help of press, television and public relations counselors, decided that the monarchy could no longer stand on the old principles. They have set out to modernize and re-establish their claim to the monarchy on the ground that they deserve to be queens and kings because they are a family of nice, likable, hardworking people holding a public trust — the Good Queen Mum, Our Dear Queen Elizabeth, that nice, hardworking Philip. And there, unfortunately for the Windsors, it stopped.

There was a fatal choice. No monarchy can survive on personal popularity, least of all today, with the bounds of both scandal and celebrity press baying after its members. The monarchs of Denmark, Sweden, the Netherlands, Belgium and Spain may all be nice people, but they do not

rest their claim to their crowns on their niceness. They go about their duties, live unassumingly and are conscious of their sacred roles; and of course they, too, are by no means certain to survive. The latter three all have gone through tricky periods in recent years.

A symbol of the Windsors' confusion was Prince Charles's own expressed wish, in a television interview earlier this year, that instead of being crowned as "Defender of the Faith" he would prefer to be "Defender of Faith." Faith? Faith in what? He obviously said this out of a muddled consciousness that Christianity is a shrunken force in secularized Britain today, and that many of his believing subjects are Muslim or Hindu. "Faith" undoubtedly seemed to him an inoffensive, ecumenical and politically correct substitution for "the Faith," and could probably be extended to include

"faith" in the virtues of good citizenship, so that no one was left out.

Does anybody care about all this? Obviously the British do. But they must ask themselves what they want in a monarch. The monarchy is embedded in the nation's history and political civilization. When kings ceased to be feared and obeyed, the British monarchy had to make itself respected, which it did, without its members necessarily becoming liked, but at a time when most people had no way of knowing whether they were liked.

Now they have decided that they have to court personal popularity. They have decided that the British people will not accept an unlikely king. If this really is true, the monarchy is finished, whether the Windsors realize it or not. The public reaction to Charles's book suggests it is true.

International Herald Tribune.
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A Politically Correct Story
By an Evil Caged Writer

By Brad Spurgeon

PARIS — Stepfathers are evil. Gypsies neglect their children. Animals should be locked up in cages. Black people are ventriloquist's dummies.

Now that I've got that off my chest, I feel I can tell you about the children's story I was asked to write for a start-up publishing company, and what it all has to do with the provocative statements above.

After I completed the story, I had it approved by several readers close to me before I sent it to the publisher.

MEANWHILE

The publisher lauded my accomplishment in fulsome terms. Everyone loved my children's story.

Then the trouble started. Over several months the publisher called me up periodically with criticisms: "I just spoke with so and so of a Very Big Publishing House, and he said, 'There are 60,000 public libraries in the U.S. You understand? 60,000 potential sales for the book. And not one of those libraries will buy your book if it depicts animals in cages.'"

I said, "I take the animals out of the cages. I got no story anymore."

But I wrote around the problem.

He called again: "We just love it. But don't describe the ventriloquist's dummy's hair as an Afro. You're being offensive to blacks. You're saying all black people are ventriloquist's dummies."

Well, never mind that the dummy of the story is based on my own real-life ventriloquist's dummy, which I have had for 20 years and which I designed with an Afro because I loved Jimi Hendrix and black people to the point that I wanted to fantasize that I, too, could be black. So I put an Afro on my dummy, though he is not black. No black person has ever complained.

The Gypsy girl? The publisher had wanted it to be a multicultural story. The Gypsy girl was a natural. I wrote that she ran away from her family and joined the circus. When I got the phone call on that one, my friend's voice hinted that he had been let down by my moral turpitude. "If the Gypsy girl ran away from her parents, her parents would go out and find her." Did I say that they didn't try? How many children are reported missing, all races combined, and never found again?

Stepdad, huh? O.K., children's fiction is too full of evil stepdads. But sometimes those old clichés have a reason for being there.

I wanted the central boy character of the story, who was born into a

circus family, to fear the circus owner, who is truly evil. It's a traditional family circus, but I didn't want the owner to be the boy's father. I wanted my child reader to identify with the boy, and assumed it would be easier to fear an evil stepdad than an evil natural father. How dare I!

The boy gets punished by the stepdad. Locked in an animal's cage for apparently letting the animals out. "Why do you have to punish the boy at all? Maybe he could be sent to his room." The hint was that my story might offend the Society for Prevention of Punishment of Kids. My response was, "If this kid is to take the initiative to solve the mystery of who is really the guilty party, then the kid has to have a good motive for doing so. What better motivation than to stop being corporally punished?"

I was asked to write a classic mystery story. That meant there had to be a mystery. For children I didn't want blood and guts. So I tried to find the most innocent, least harmful sort of mystery that could happen in a circus. The way: Someone is letting the animals out of their cages and the kid is wrongly blamed.

So we're back full circle to the animals, and the truth comes out: "No animals in cages, please! We know this is really you're describing, but we want to make a profit. Look, friend, we don't really care about the animals. If you want to know, we're worried we won't sell enough books. So don't take it personally."

Is this what they mean by the hypocrisy of those who practice political correctness? But, heavens, I do hope I have not offended anyone in saying all this.

Which brings me to the final insult. When, like a true professional, I had tried to improve my story by rewriting the sensitive areas, I said to the publisher, "I cannot make any more changes without destroying the story." His insult was: "Don't worry, friend. I won't be asking for more changes. I can't imagine anybody being offended by anything in your story now."

Yeah. Like who can be offended by a meat loaf, right?

International Herald Tribune.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Wider, Stronger Europe

Regarding "Doing Right by Poland" (Opinion, Oct. 13):

The West's most important interest is to cooperate across the Continent, all the way to Russia, so as to avoid Europe's reversion into an East and a West. Close cooperation between Europe and the United States must remain the mainstay of international security.

It would help if an American were appointed secretary-general of NATO and a European its commander in chief. This could pave the way for French military reintegration and for a common European security policy on the basis of full

NATO participation by Poland,

Hungary and the Czech Republic.

America might accept the membership of those countries if military responsibility in Europe were placed more or less on European shoulders. NATO should be deliberately expanded, not as an anti-Russian alliance, but as a zone of stability for European states.

It is in the vital interest of the democracies to support freedom and democracy on the Continent and even to defend it. When Warsaw, Budapest and Prague are in danger, the fate of freedom on the Continent is at stake with them.

STANLEY STEIN.
New York.

A Right to Health Care

Regarding the report "In Health Care Melodrama, Villains Are Many" (Sept. 28) by Robin Toner:

Whatever one thinks of the role of big government, it would be ludicrous, for example, to privatize national defense. If private companies, cities and states had their own air forces, armored divisions and navies, not only would it drain their treasuries, it would be a prescription for anarchy.

Certain functions, including the protection of one's country from foreign invaders, simply have to be undertaken as part of a national

consensus. No authority other than the federal government is capable of enforcing that consensus.

The same conditions apply to health care. Nationwide vaccinations are required to fight off viruses and bacteria; universal pre- and postnatal care is required to ensure the health of the populace. A sick person bankrupted by medical bills has lost his freedom just as much as a citizen living under the yoke of foreign occupiers.

If the United States cannot ensure the physical well-being of its citizens, then it has lost touch with its original purpose.

LARRY SHAPIRO.
Capri, Italy.

Demilitarize Haiti

The root of Haiti's problem is its army. It consumes what little there is of the economy, it sidetracks considerable amounts of badly needed human talent to unproductive and sometimes illegal ends, and it amounts to an ungovernable state within the state.

Yet it serves no positive purpose because Haiti has no known enemies. Haiti does not need an army. Surely it should not be beyond the wit of the United States or the United Nations to guarantee the frontiers of Haiti.

NORMAN SANDERS.
Drammen, Norway.

GENERAL NEWS

China Stonewalls Perry on Human Rights

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WUHAN, China — Defense Secretary William J. Perry broke no new ground on human rights on Wednesday in talks with President Jiang Zemin of China despite a clear warning of China-U.S. military and political ties.

Mr. Perry left late Wednesday for Manila for a brief stay before going to Seoul and Tokyo for talks on a new agreement between U.S. and North Korean negotiators on Pyongyang's nuclear program.

Earlier in China, Mr. Perry described his hourlong meeting with Mr. Jiang, who also heads the influential Central Military Commission, as "warm and very positive."

"We had an exchange on human rights, but we didn't reach any kind of agreement," Mr. Perry said.

Without giving details, Mr. Perry said he and Mr. Jiang discussed many issues in talks that cautiously rekindled military ties, frozen by Washington

in 1989 after Chinese troops crushed the Tiananmen Square pro-democracy protests.

But Mr. Jiang delivered a standard rebuff when Mr. Perry voiced U.S. concerns over human rights, saying China had embarked on an independent course of democratic centralism and had "many people to feed and clothe," the defense official said.

Mr. Jiang praised Washington for a fresh accord with North Korea under which Beijing's Stalinist ally pledged to replace a nuclear energy program suspected of being weapons-related with safer civilian technology.

Beijing maintains that the "substance rights" of food, shelter and employment take precedence over political and civil rights, which it says will evolve in due course.

Mr. Perry's four-day visit also included discussions with military leaders. U.S. officials stressed that transfers of arms or military technology to China

were not discussed during his stay, and were not part of President Bill Clinton's "constructive engagement" policy toward Beijing.

But the two militaries agreed to hold regular consultations on military strategy, budgets and broad planning from next month.

Mr. Perry also offered to share technology to simulate nuclear explosions on computers, hoping to persuade Beijing to curb its underground testing program. He did not say if the Chinese accepted the offer.

(Reuters, AFP)

Chinese Released

A labor activist has been released nearly five months after the police took him from his home. The Associated Press reported Wednesday from Beijing, quoting his wife.

Liu Nianchun, who helped found the League for the Protection of the Rights of Working People in February, was released after being held under

police guard in Beijing, said his wife, Chu Hailan.

Mr. Liu was picked up on May 28 because of his labor activism, but that police told him when he was released that his actions had not gone far enough to be considered criminal, his wife said.

Austrian Rightist Plans
To Rename His Party

Reuters

VIENNA — The Austrian far-right leader Jörg Haider, enjoying a big general-election boost, said Wednesday that he wanted to change the name of his Freedom Party to "Citizens Alliance 1998" — the year of the election he hopes will bring him to power.

Mr. Haider was speaking at a news conference in Vienna to publicize changes he has made in the party organization. He led the Freedom Party to a gain of 14 seats in the general election 10 days ago.

In Karachi's Political Void, Chaos Rules

By John Ward Anderson
and Kamran Khan

Washington Post Service

KARACHI, Pakistan — It was supposed to be a simple photo-op. Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto appeared at an ambulance station here to show empathy with the beleaguered citizens of Karachi, where dozens of people have been killed in recent political and religious violence and where monsoon rains have washed away roads, leaving electric, water and sewage service a shambles.

Suddenly, Miss Bhutto turned to an employee of the private ambulance company, one of the few services that work in the city, and proclaimed him the new administrator of Karachi, whose entire elected government has been jailed or gone underground over the last two years.

The man handpicked to solve the seemingly insurmountable problems of one of the world's largest cities is Fahimuddin Khan, an ambulance helicopter pilot. His qualifications? During the elections last fall, Mr. Khan, 33, a Bhutto loyalist, appropriated the ambulance service's helicopter to ferry Miss Bhutto around the country.

"One would expect an elected government to run a megalopolis like Karachi through elected representatives, and not through a helicopter pilot," said M. Yasin Lakhani, president of the Karachi

stock exchange. "He may be good at flying a helicopter, but managing the largest city of the country is serious business."

"His performance has been pretty good," countered a Bhutto spokesman, Husain Haqqani. "He's as qualified as anybody who would be able to get elected."

In the current political vacuum, political, religious and criminal gangs — with huge arsenals left over from the Afghan war — are engaged in a deadly battle for control of Karachi, a city of 10 million people that used to be Pakistan's capital and now is the country's economic engine, generating about half the federal government's revenue.

More than 40 Karachi police officers have been killed in street violence this year, and more than 70 political activists have been killed. Rooftop snipers assassinate political foes; armed gangs steal a dozen cars a day at gunpoint; Sunni Muslim militants supported by Saudi Arabia and Shiite Muslim extremists backed by Iran have attacked each other's buses and mosques.

Aggravating the lawlessness is the rapid collapse of Karachi's aged infrastructure, already overtaxed by a population that is increasing by 400,000 a year. Monsoon floods in the summer destroyed roads and killed 55 people, 40 of whom were electrocuted by downed

power lines. Electrical outages left neighborhoods sweltering in the dark for weeks and devastated local industries; water and sewer problems bred epidemics.

The appointment of the helicopter pilot as city administrator underscores the continuing feudal nature of politics in Pakistan, where despite relatively untainted recent elections, democracy is still struggling to take hold. It also illustrates the clash in parts of Pakistan between rural, indigenous ethnic groups — such as the Sindhis, represented by Miss Bhutto — and booming urban centers, where the vast majority of people are Muslims who immigrated here from India during partition.

These Urdu-speaking immigrants, who call themselves *muhajirs*, formed their own political party — the Muhajir National Movement — in 1985; now, it typically captures about three-quarters of the vote in Karachi. But Pakistan's army and leading political parties, shut out of power in the country's most important city, have accused the Muhajir party of being rife with criminals. Over the last two years, most of its leaders — including Karachi's mayor and members of the City Council — have been arrested or gone into hiding, effectively dissolving the local government. The city has been under occupation by 30,000 army troops since May 1992.

Herald Tribune

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Source: † VIVA Surveys '92/93. * Reader Survey '94.

MARKET DIARY

Technology Shares Spark Big Board

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The stock market rose Wednesday, supported by strong earnings, particularly in blue-chip and technology issues and by the narrower U.S. trade deficit.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed 18.50 points higher, at 3,936.04. Advancing is-

U.S. Stocks

sues led decliners by about 11 to 9 on the New York Stock Exchange, where volume totaled 316.7 million shares.

Ralph A. Caporale, director of technical research at Prudential Securities, said the gains were concentrated in blue-chip issues, which are more heavily weighted in international companies. They got a boost from news that the U.S. trade deficit had narrowed in August and that imports and exports had risen.

The 30-year Treasury bond ended down 7/32, at 95 17/32, for a yield of 7.88 percent, up from 7.87 percent on Tuesday.

The Dow industrials, on the seventh anniversary of the average's largest point drop in history, were led higher by shares of Aluminum Co. of America, In-

ternational Business Machines and Walt Disney.

The most active issue was Compaq Computer, which along with Johnson & Johnson and MCI Communications reported profits that beat Wall Street forecasts.

"The stock market is still trying to digest earnings, which have been great," said Gail Duck, market strategist at S.G. Warburg & Co. "But there are questions as to whether we will carry that momentum into 1995."

IBM rose on optimism about the computer maker's earnings, which are due Thursday.

Mercantile Stores rose on news it might be bought by Dillard Department Stores. Snap-On, the industrial and mechanical tool company, reported third-quarter earnings of 53 cents a share, compared with 48 cents a year ago, but the stock fell.

Amgen, a drug maker, and Zenith Electronics, a maker of furniture and home appliances, jumped on higher earnings.

Adaptive rose after the semiconductor maker's second-quarter earnings climbed higher than expected.

(A.P. Bloomberg)

U.S. Deficit With Japan Jolts a Fragile Dollar

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar fell to a three-month low against the yen Wednesday after a report showed that the U.S. trade deficit with Japan had swollen 2.4 percent in August.

The U.S. unit slipped to 1.5014 Deutsche marks in late

Foreign Exchange

trading from 1.5021 DM on Tuesday and eased to 97.25 yen from 97.725 yen.

"The widening trade gap with Japan was disconcerting," said Charles Spence, director of currency sales at Standard Chartered Bank in New York. He said the dollar would probably set new postwar lows this week.

The U.S. trade deficit with Japan widened to \$5.8 billion in August, the third-biggest on record, from \$5.7 billion a month earlier. U.S. imports of Japanese merchandise rose to a record \$10.7 billion.

"For me the key thing is the trend of rising imports," said Brian Martin, economist at Citibank. "Consumption in the economy is still very strong."

The dollar fared somewhat better against European currencies, as the U.S. trade deficit shrank 13 percent to \$9.7 billion in August. The U.S. deficit with the European Union narrowed 32 percent.

The dollar rose from the day's lows amid speculation that the Federal Reserve would buy the currency to break its fall, although traders said they saw no evidence the Fed was buying. The Bank of Japan bought dollars for yen in Asia, traders in Tokyo said.

The dollar drifted down to 5.1475 French francs in late trading Wednesday from 5.1535 francs Tuesday and to 1.2453 Swiss francs from 1.2467 francs. The pound strengthened to \$1.6223 from \$1.6130.

(Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP)

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average

4000

3000

2000

1000

0

A M J J A S O

1994

DIT

NYSE Most Active

Vol. High Low Last Chg.

Comstock 7702 37 1/2 37 1/2 37 1/2 +1 1/2

IBM 3822 37 1/2 37 1/2 37 1/2 +1 1/2

Alcoa 3016 36 3/4 36 3/4 36 3/4 +1 1/2

Chrysler 3701 35 3/4 35 3/4 35 3/4 +1 1/2

Pfizer 3287 34 3/4 34 3/4 34 3/4 +1 1/2

Merck 3287 34 3/4 34 3/4 34 3/4 +1 1/2

Aetna 3287 34 3/4 34 3/4 34 3/4 +1 1/2

Coca-Cola 3287 34 3/4 34 3/4 34 3/4 +1 1/2

Amgen 3287 34 3/4 34 3/4 34 3/4 +1 1/2

Nasdaq Most Active

Vol. High Low Last Chg.

Amgen 7527 37 1/2 37 1/2 37 1/2 +1 1/2

IBM 3822 37 1/2 37 1/2 37 1/2 +1 1/2

Alcoa 3016 36 3/4 36 3/4 36 3/4 +1 1/2

Chrysler 3701 35 3/4 35 3/4 35 3/4 +1 1/2

Pfizer 3287 34 3/4 34 3/4 34 3/4 +1 1/2

Merck 3287 34 3/4 34 3/4 34 3/4 +1 1/2

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Coca-Cola 3287 34 3/4 34 3/4 34 3/4 +1 1/2

Amgen 3287 34 3/4 34 3/4 34 3/4 +1 1/2

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Merck 3287 34 3/4 34 3/4 34 3/4 +1 1/2

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Amgen 3287 34 3/4 34 3/4 34 3/4 +1 1/2

Nasdaq Most Active

Vol. High Low Last Chg.

Amgen 7527 37 1/2 37 1/2 37 1/2 +1 1/2

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Pfizer 3287 34 3/4 34 3/4 34 3/4 +1 1/2

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Coca-Cola 3287 34 3/4 34 3/4 34 3/4 +1 1/2

Amgen 3287 34 3/4 34 3/4 34 3/4 +1 1/2

Nasdaq Most Active

Vol. High Low Last Chg.

Amgen 7527 37 1/2 37 1/2 37 1/2 +1 1/2

IBM 3822 37 1/2 37 1/2 37 1/2 +1 1/2

Alcoa 3016 36 3/4 36 3/4 36 3/4 +1 1/2

Chrysler 3701 35 3/4 35 3/4 35 3/4 +1 1/2

Pfizer 3287 34 3/4 34 3/4 34 3/4 +1 1/2

Merck 3287 34 3/4 34 3/4 34 3/4 +1 1/2

Aetna 3287 34 3/4 34 3/4 34 3/4 +1 1/2

Coca-Cola 3287 34 3/4 34 3/4 34 3/4 +1 1/2

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Nasdaq Most Active

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Pfizer 3287 34 3/4 34 3/4 34 3/4 +1 1/2

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Aetna 3287 34 3/4 34 3/4 34 3/4 +1 1/2

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Amgen 3287 34 3/4 34 3/4 34 3/4 +1 1/2

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Alcoa 3016 36 3/4 36 3/4 36 3/4 +1 1/2

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Pfizer 3287 34 3/4 34 3/4 34 3/4 +1 1/2

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Aetna 3287 34 3/4 34 3/4 34 3/4 +1 1/2

Coca-Cola 3287 34 3/4 34 3/4 34 3/4 +1 1/2

Amgen 3287 34 3/4 34 3/4 34 3/4 +1 1/2

Nasdaq Most Active

Vol. High Low Last Chg.

Amgen 7527 37 1/2 37 1/2 37 1/2 +1 1/2

IBM 3822 37 1/2 37 1/2 37 1/2 +1 1/2

Alcoa 3016 36 3/4 36 3/4 36 3/4 +1 1/2

Chrysler 3701 35 3/4 35 3/4 35 3/4 +1 1/2

Dow Jones Averages

Open High Low Last Chg.

Indus 3092.78 3092.78 3092.78 3092.78 +18.50

Transp 1494.38 1494.38 1494.38 1494.38 +23.79

Com 1297.94 1297.94 1297.94 1297.94 +9.26

Standard & Poor's Indexes

High Low Last Chg.

Indus 527.33 527.33 527.33 527.33 +5.97

Transp 242.13 242.13 242.13 242.13 +3.52

Com 129.75 129.75 129.75 129.75 +0.74

NYSE Indexes

High Low Last Chg.

Comstock 7702 37 1/2 37 1/2 37 1/2 +1 1/2

IBM 3822 37 1/2 37 1/2 37 1/2 +1 1/2

Alcoa 3016 36 3/4 36 3/4 36 3/4 +1 1/2

Chrysler 3701 35 3/4 35 3/4 35 3/4 +1 1/2

Pfizer 3287 34 3/4 34 3/4 34 3/4 +1 1/2

Merck 3287 34 3/4 34 3/4 34 3/4 +1 1/2

Aetna 3287 34 3/4 34 3/4 34 3/4 +1 1/2

Coca-Cola 3287 34 3/4 34 3/4 34 3/4 +1 1/2

Amgen 3287 34 3/4 34 3/4 34 3/4 +1 1/2

NASDAQ Indexes

High Low Last Chg.

Amgen 7527 37 1/2 37 1/2 37 1/2 +1 1/2

IBM 3822 37 1/2 37 1/2 37 1/2 +1 1/2

Alcoa 3016 36 3/4 36 3/4 36 3/4 +1 1/2

Chrysler 3701 35 3/4 35 3/4 35 3/4 +1 1/2

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Coca-Cola 3287 34 3/4 34 3/4 34 3/4 +1 1/2

Amgen 3287 34 3/4 34 3/4 34 3/4 +1 1/2

NYSE Diary

Close Prev.

Advanced 1131 891

Declined 724 700

Unchanged 294 290

New Issues 87 69

AMEX Diary

Close Prev.

Advanced 292 251

Declined 617 612

Unchanged 13 13

New Issues 5 3

NASDAQ Diary

Close Prev.

Advanced 1727 1451

Declined 1458 1744

Unchanged 1919 1905

Total Sales 2104 2100

New Issues 130 107

Spot Commodities

Today Prev.

Commodity 0.781 0.777

Copper 2.126 2.126

Iron 118.17 118.17

Silver 5.385 5.375

Gold 384.10 384.10

Tin 11.11 11.11

Zinc 1.628 1.628

Oil 0.553 0.572

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Close Prev.

ALUMINUM (1000 lbs) 171.00 171.00

COPPER (1000 lbs) 171.00 171.00

NICKEL (1000 lbs) 171.00 171.00

ZINC (1000 lbs) 171.00 171.00

LEAD (1000 lbs) 171.00 171.00

DOLLARS PER METRIC TON

Soybean 2540.00 2540.00

Wheat 2540.00 2540.00

Corn 2540.00 2540.00

Soybean Meal 2540.00 2540.00

Soybean Oil 2540.00 2540.00

Wheat Meal 2540.00 2540.00

Wheat Oil 2540.00 2540.00

Corn Meal 2540.00 2540.00

Corn Oil 2540.00 2540.00

Soybean Meal 2540.00 2540.00

Soybean Oil 2540.00 2540.00

Wheat Meal 2540.00 2540.00

Wheat Oil 2540.00 2540.00

Corn Meal 2540.00 2540.00

Corn Oil 2540.00 2540.00

Soybean Meal 2540.00 2540.00

Soybean Oil 2540.00 2540.00

Wheat Meal 2540.00 2540.00

Wheat Oil 2540.00 2540.00

Corn Meal 2540.00 2540.00

Corn Oil 2540.00 2540.00

Soybean Meal 2540.00 2540.00

Soybean Oil 2540.00 2540.00

Wheat Meal 2540.00 2540.00

NTT Is Willing To Give Local Access to Rivals

Reuters
TOKYO — Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp said Wednesday it was willing to connect its domestic lines with other carriers. When and if an agreement is reached, part of Japan's telecommunications market will be opened to fresh competition.

Honda Expects To Drop Its Auto Project in China

Bloomberg Business News
TOKYO — Honda Motor Co. may scrap a plan to assemble Civic cars in Guangzhou that has been on hold since the Chinese government banned new car projects.

"Officially, it is not canceled," said Yo Harada, a Honda spokesman. "But Honda and our Chinese partner believe it will be canceled."

Mr. Harada added that cancellation would not mean that Honda had given up hope of ever making cars in China, potentially the biggest car market in the world. He said, however, that the Japanese maker had no other current projects there.

Honda and Guangzhou Yangcheng Automobile Co. last year set up a 50-50 joint venture to assemble Civic sedans at the Chinese company's factory.

Honda's shares fell 10 yen to close at 1,720 (\$18).

been trying to persuade NTT to connect their networks with NTT's local circuits so they could start a new type of high-speed data transmission service for corporate users.

Masashi Kojima, president of NTT, said negotiations on cost-sharing and other issues were needed before the lines could be connected.

Mr. Kojima made his announcement a day after Japan Telecom requested government intervention to resolve its 2-year-old dispute with NTT.

Major Japanese newspapers reported that the dispute stemmed from NTT's monopoly of the domestic telephone network. Some said the issue would support the politically sensitive view that NTT should be broken up.

[Peter Wolff, a senior analyst at CS First Boston (Japan) Ltd., told the International Herald Tribune that the statement by NTT marked a retreat under pressure and that its days as an unassailable monopolist were numbered.]

He said, however, that while NTT was likely to have to compromise on price, Japan Telecom would also have to compromise, because the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications wanted the issue resolved.

"NTT has been trying to maintain its monopolistic position in the market and is refusing to cut a deal. But the breezes of deregulation are blowing through Japan," Mr. Wolff said. He added that the extent to which competition would be increased depended on what price NTT would agree to for the services.]

Asia Bargains for Power Countries Set Tough Terms in Deals

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune
JAKARTA — Swamped with offers to fill their power-generating needs, Asian countries are demanding better deals and setting tough new terms in negotiating contracts.

Intensifying competition among private producers to start generating electricity projects in Asia is allowing countries to impose tougher entry terms on newcomers, officials said.

The glut of competitors has allowed Indonesia to negotiate tighter terms, and India is considering such a move.

"There is a case now for tightening terms," an Indian official said Wednesday. "The rules of the market will dictate whether and how much we change."

Gordon Wu, who controls Hopewell Holdings Ltd. of Hong Kong, recently said he put a brake on his activities in China when Beijing, worried about rising inflation and electricity costs, began talking of offering only a 12 percent rate of return, which he said no banker would look at.

Electricity generation in Asia has traditionally been the preserve of the state. But government funding constraints and surging demand as the region industrializes have prompted many Asian countries to turn to the private sector, both local and foreign.

A recent report by the World Bank estimated that Asia would spend \$277 billion on electric-power expansion in the next five years and that China and India would account for 75 percent of the total. Indonesia is expected to be the third biggest source of new power plants.

[On Wednesday, officials here said that British Gas PLC would lead a consortium to build a \$350 million gas-powered plant in West Java along with Bakrie & Brothers PT of Indonesia, a diversified company with interests in telecommunications and plantations.]

Industry sources said the agreement probably would be signed in November after British Gas and Bakrie signed a gas purchasing agreement with Indonesia's state-run oil company, Pertamina.]

So far this year, India has approved seven private power projects. They include one by Enron Corp. of the United States to build a 2,000 megawatt plant near Bombay at a cost of \$3 billion.

A further 35 foreign-investment proposals

for power generation, valued at more than \$21 billion, are awaiting approval by Indian authorities.

A. Arismunandar, director-general of Indonesia's Mines and Energy Department, said Indonesian authorities now could bargain with independent producers who want to sell power to PLN, the Indonesian state electricity utility.

In doing so, Jakarta will reduce the rate of return to investors below the current 22 percent, compared with the 16 percent offered to private companies in India and the 15 percent maximum in China.

An Indian official, who requested anonymity, said India's benchmark rate of 16 per-

The glut of competitors has allowed for tougher contract negotiations.

cent was more generous than it seemed because it was conditional on the plant being operational for 68.5 percent of the time.

An efficient plant would be in service for more than 80 percent of the time and thus earn a higher rate of return, he said.

China is resisting pressure from investors to improve its terms of private power production, which are considered among the least rewarding in Asia.

But despite such complaints, Beijing says that foreign interest in its power projects remains strong.

"Currently, there are still more than 10 joint-venture proposals in my office," said Chen Tong Hai, vice minister of China's State Planning Commission.

Power-company executives and bankers said the tightening of terms outlined by Mr. Arismunandar was unlikely to dampen enthusiasm by the private sector for investment in Indonesian power generation.

The head of a large Indonesian group of companies said his power unit had teamed up with British and American firms to negotiate agreements for two major projects under which PLN would buy electricity for the national grid.

Indosat Plays Well At Home And Away

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
JAKARTA — Shares in PT Indonesia Satellite Corp. followed up a strong debut in New York with another in Indonesia on Wednesday, rising 21 percent from their issue price of 7,000 rupiah (\$3.22).

Indosat shares closed at 8,475 on the Jakarta Stock Exchange. Trading in the stock accounted for 68 percent of the exchange's turnover.

Indosat, Indonesia's state-owned provider of international phone service, offered 10 percent of its shares in Jakarta and 25 percent in New York.

In New York on Tuesday, American depository receipts for shares in Indosat were priced at \$32, traded as high as \$40, and closed at \$37.125. More than 9.1 million ADRs were traded, making it the most active issue on the New York Stock Exchange. Wednesday afternoon, the ADRs were trading at \$38.00, up \$7.5 cents.

The interest in Indosat, fund managers said, came in part from buyers eager for a piece of anything from Indonesia. With 180 million people, Indonesia is the fourth most populous country in the world.

"It's been a neglected market," said Anthony L.T. Cragg, a fund manager at Strong/Corneliusson Management Inc. Mr. Cragg said he had bought more than \$3 million of the stock. "If you're going to go in there, this is a good long-term play."

The showing by Indosat in New York will probably result in more Indonesian companies going public in the U.S., said Linda Kilian of Renaissance Capital in Connecticut.

(Bloomberg, NYT)

Investor's Asia

Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong Hang Seng	11000	9,320.06	9,418.57	-1.05
Singapore Straits Times	2400	2,384.11	2,383.98	-0.83
Tokyo Nikkei 225	22000	19,868.87	19,992.40	-0.62
Kuala Lumpur Composite		1,118.86	1,118.74	+0.01
Bangkok SET		1,501.42	1,501.66	-0.02
Seoul Composite Stock		1,094.76	1,113.29	-1.66
Taipei Weighted Price		6,669.10	6,755.53	-1.28
Manila PSE		3,099.34	3,092.95	+0.21
Jakarta Stock Index		518.97	510.83	+1.63
New Zealand NZSE-40		2,061.66	2,052.41	+0.45
Bombay National Index		2,036.12	2,043.54	-0.36

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- Chrysler Corp. plans a joint venture in Vietnam to assemble and eventually manufacture Jeeps, pickup trucks and other vehicles.
- Singapore has imposed curbs on credit card ads to encourage thrift among its people. The Monetary Authority of Singapore has told banks that credit cards advertisements cannot include gifts, special discounts or incentives that encourage consumer spending.
- Hong Kong's Hang Seng stock index fell 1.05 percent; dealers cited concerns about Beijing's announcement Tuesday that China's annual inflation rate had risen to 27.4 percent in September.
- Shandong International Power Development, which was expected to be the third Chinese utility to issue shares in Hong Kong, said it would wait to list its shares until investor confidence in Chinese power companies improved.
- Caterpillar Inc. said its sales in China could rise several times and reach \$500 million by the end of the decade.
- PSA Peugeot Citroën SA of France and Premier Automobiles Ltd. of India said they agreed to establish a joint venture in India to manufacture Peugeot 309 models.
- Taiwan courts have indicted 16 people in a case in which the state-run Bank of Taiwan allegedly sold property at an artificially low price to a group of government officials, the Economic Daily News reported.

AP, Bloomberg

Manila Exchange Cancels Peregrine Fine

Reuters
MANILA — The Philippine Stock Exchange on Wednesday withdrew a 5 million peso (\$199,000) fine it had imposed on Peregrine Capital Philippines Ltd.

Peregrine Capital, a unit of Peregrine Investments Holdings Inc. of Hong Kong, was fined Friday for incomplete disclosure in a draft prospectus concerning shares in Liberty Telecom Holdings Inc. The prospectus failed to disclose

that the chairman of Liberty, Raymond Moreno, had a U.S. criminal conviction.

The Philippine Stock Exchange board decided to hand the case over to the Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission after Peregrine questioned the exchange's authority to impose the penalty. Brokers said the Peregrine case would lead to "more transparent reporting" on people whose companies are going public.

INVITATION TO SHOW INTEREST IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CASINO AND MARINA ENTERPRISES IN THE LAND AND SEA AREA OF PHILSIVOS, ATTIKI

(Ministerial Decision 1364/1994
Government Gazette 615B/1994)

Interested parties are hereby invited to take delivery of the particulars of a competition for the award to the highest bidder of the development of the sea and land areas of Philsivos, Attiki, as those are defined in the joint ministerial decision of the Ministers of Tourism and of Environment, Planning and Public Works (Joint Ministerial Decision 1363/1994, Government Gazette 827A/1994).

The development of the following installations and buildings is permitted in the land area, in accordance with the site construction terms laid down by the joint ministerial decision:

- ☐ Construction of marina management offices and marina support premises.
- ☐ A 4000 - seat conference centre.
- ☐ A luxury hotel with a maximum capacity of 300 beds.
- ☐ A casino with a total floor area of 18,000 square meters.
- ☐ Open-air car parks to international specifications.
- ☐ Landscaping of the surrounding gardens and other ornamental work.

In the sea area, the award will provide for completion of the work already in progress and the construction and operation of the marina to international specifications.

The competition will be conducted under the terms and conditions laid down by decision of the Minister of Tourism no. 920/1994 (Government Gazette 422B), in conjunction with Law 2204/94, Article 57 of Law 2224/94, and Law 2160/1993, Article 30ff, as those have been supplemented by decision no. 1364/1994 of the minister of Tourism and Joint Ministerial Decision no. 1363/1994.

Investors wishing to take part in the competition may obtain the necessary details as of the date of publication of the present notice in the Press, from the following address:

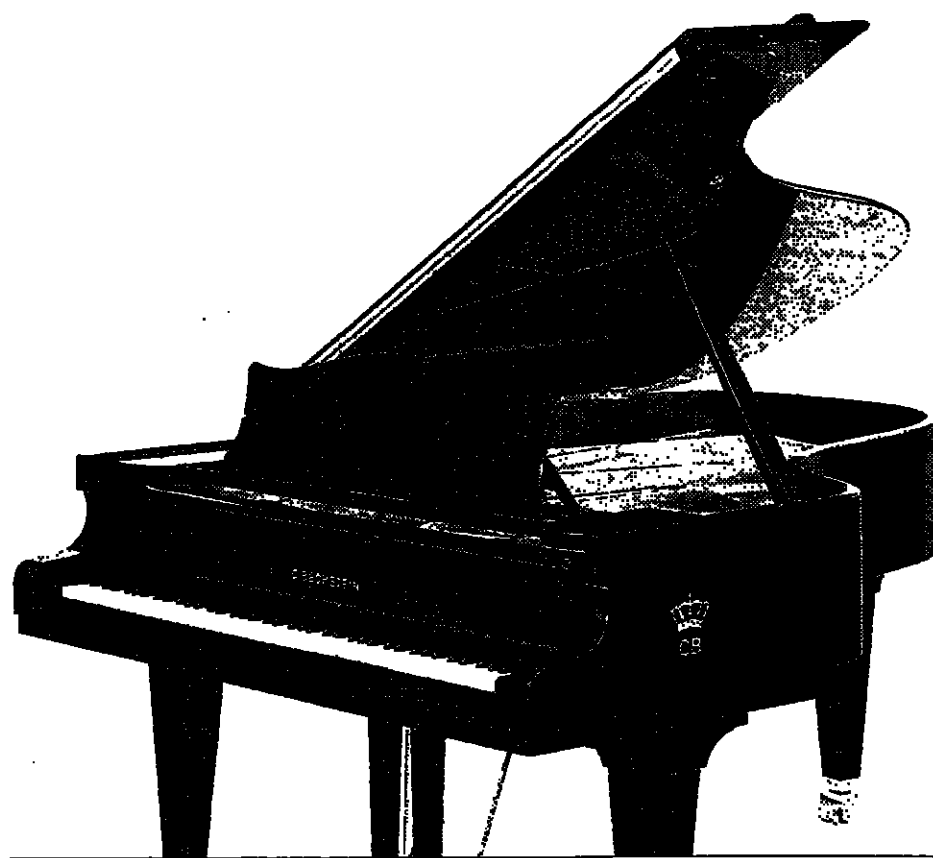
MINISTRY OF TOURISM
SECRETARIAT OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION FOR THE
CONCESSION OF CASINO LICENSES TO THE HIGHEST BIDDERS
2 Amerikis St. Tel.: 3221239 - Fax: 3232605
5th floor, offices 517-518
105 64 Athens, Greece.

Business Message Center

Every Wednesday
Contact Philip Orna
Tel.: (33 1) 46 37 93 36
Fax: (33 1) 46 37 93 70
or your nearest IHT office or representative

*As you can well imagine, you need a lot of talent to build an estate.
That's why some bankers do only that.*

Independent and personally responsible, they think of each private and institutional estate as a major work that is worthy of their fullest attention. They know a personal relationship goes hand-in-hand with solid investment research, in-depth performance analyses and continuous counselling. They know it takes a lot of work to create a masterpiece.



GENEVA'S PRIVATE BANKERS

Liberty - Independence - Responsibility

In Geneva:

BORDIER & Cie - DARIER HENTSCH & Cie - LOMBARD ODIER & Cie - MIRABAUD & Cie - PICTET & Cie
(1844) (1796) (1798) (1819) (1805)

U.S. Justice Department Investigates Possible Price-Fixing on Nasdaq

By Jerry Knight
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Justice Department's antitrust division has begun an investigation of possible price-fixing involving dozens of Wall Street firms that handle trading in over-the-counter stocks. Industry sources said the federal investigation was pursuing charges similar to those raised in more than 20 private lawsuits filed in recent weeks.

The lawsuits contend that companies that specialize in trading many of the best-

known over-the-counter stocks, including Apple Computer Inc., have rigged the prices they offer when buying and selling shares to the detriment of small investors. "The antitrust division is looking at the possibility of anti-competitive practices in the over-the-counter stock market," a Justice Department spokesman said this week. Neither the National Association of Securities Dealers, which oversees trading in stocks not listed on the New York or American stock exchanges, nor its computerized trading arm known as Nasdaq, has been

contacted by the Justice Department, according to Robert Ferri, a Nasdaq official. Unlike the New York and American exchanges, in which traders buy and sell shares face to face, the Nasdaq market is an electronic network. Computers link screens in offices of traders all over the country. The screens show the prices at which professionals are willing to buy and sell Nasdaq stocks and allow transactions to be made electronically. The possibility that price quotes were being rigged was first raised by two univer-

sity professors, William Christie of Vanderbilt University in Tennessee and Paul Schultz of Ohio State University. Using computers to analyze thousands of such trades, the professors said they found evidence that dealers were fixing prices to make a few more cents on each sale. The researchers found that when traders sold Apple shares, for example, they added 25 cents to the price they had paid for them. They said this was unusual because similar stocks on other exchanges traded with a spread of only one-eighth of a point

— 12.5 cents — between the so-called bid and asked prices. The researchers said they could find no economic explanation for the bigger spread on Apple Computer and several other popular Nasdaq issues. Soon after the professors' research was made public, unhappy investors began suing the Nasdaq trading firms, saying they had lost money to this pricing practice. Nasdaq officials and the trading firms at first said the professors had failed to un-

derstand how the stock market really works and then said the lawsuits were an effort to make money from faulty research. Later, the Nasdaq officials and representatives of the trading firms denied any price-fixing. Despite the denials, Nasdaq trading practices have begun to change. On June 1, for example, the spread on Apple Computer shares — which had been 25 cents for years — abruptly dropped to 12.5 cents and has stayed there ever since.

New Amex Chief Means Business Punitive Delistings Signal Desire for Quality Image

By Tom Petrino
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — The American Stock Exchange suddenly is talking tough about quality — the quality of the mostly small, often speculative companies whose stocks it lists. In a surprise announcement last week, the Amex said it would launch delisting procedures against Conversion Industries of Pasadena, California, and one of its affiliated companies, Beta Well Service.

Delistings by stock exchanges are rare enough, but the Amex's decision is remarkable because it is punitive in nature. Citing unspecified "disclosure" problems with Conversion and Beta, the Amex is essentially telling the companies it no longer wants their business. The exchange has not delisted a company for cause since 1971.

What did Conversion and Beta do wrong? The Amex will not say exactly, pending a private hearing Monday at which Conversion and Beta can plead their cases. But the new chairman of the Amex, Richard F. Syron, made it clear that the cases involved serious infractions of the exchange's rules.

"This was not something done casually," Mr. Syron said. "I did not come in and say, 'Go find me two to hang.'"

That statement was a reference to Mr. Syron's ascension to the Amex's top job April 1 and subsequent Wall Street speculation that he would seek to alter the exchange's image as a home for little

companies of dubious appeal. The Amex — whose history goes back to 1911 — has plenty of legitimate stock listings, including Viacom Inc. the entertainment giant; Hasbro Inc., a big toy maker; and The New York Times Co. The exchange also, since 1975, also has become an important cen-

ter for trading in stock options. But the Amex, with 873 companies currently listed, has long struggled to compete with the New York Stock Exchange — which has more than 2,300 companies — and the electronic Nasdaq stock market, with 4,600 companies. To stay in business, some on Wall Street say, the Amex has had to accept a lot of marginal companies that could not be listed or traded elsewhere.

The ultimate victim, these critics say, is the investor who buys those stocks and winds up losing his shirt. Mr. Syron, 50, who left the presidency of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston to take the Amex post, argues that the exchange's image is "a bum rap." Nonetheless, he said, "we've got to change that image from the inside out."

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among the three principal stock markets, Mr. Syron said, there are only two important competitive issues. One is service to the listed companies, meaning the trading liquidity offered and the quality of the pricing mechanism for the stocks.

With the Nasdaq market now the target of a Justice Department investigation into alleged price-fixing, the Amex and New York Stock Exchange auction systems of human-regulated, single-site trading may get an image boost.

The other issue, Mr. Syron said, is fairness to the investor — especially the ability to keep out companies whose operations are shady or downright fraudulent. "Fairness has to do with what kind of risks you take

with what kind of companies," Mr. Syron said. Beyond some basic standards, he is not interested in regulating the "business risk" of Amex stocks, he said. In other words, if a company is small and speculative, the business risk should be apparent. "That kind of risk is core to capitalism," he said.

But "regulatory risk" is another matter, Mr. Syron said. If a stock is listed on the Amex, its investors should be able to assume that the exchange holds the company to high standards of disclosure about its business.

"We can have companies with business risk, but then we have to be extremely vigilant" about reducing regulatory risk, Mr. Syron said.

The question is, how tough can Mr. Syron afford to be in changing the Amex's culture? As a former Federal Reserve official, he is expected to be a better cop than the previous chairman, former Representative James Jones. But some analysts trace the Amex's image problems back to the term of Arthur Levitt Jr. in the late 1980s.

Mr. Levitt, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, is now a champion of investor protection. Yet some Wall Streeters say he seemed to have difficulty at times balancing the need for more discipline at the Amex with the need to keep his traders in business.

By sanctioning two delistings this early in his term, Mr. Syron seems to be signaling that he is willing to give up quantity for quality.

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Wednesday's 4 p.m.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

[illegible]

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	10Y	PE	20	400	Low	Latest	Ch	90
1000	1000	1000	1000									
1001	1001	1001	1001									
1002	1002	1002	1002									
1003	1003	1003	1003									
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1008	1008	1008	1008									
1009	1009	1009	1009									
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12 month	High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	10y	High	Low	Lines	On
17	17.00	16.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.00	16.00	0.00	0.00
18	18.00	17.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.00	17.00	0.00	0.00
19	19.00	18.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.00	18.00	0.00	0.00
20	20.00	19.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	19.00	0.00	0.00
21	21.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.00	20.00	0.00	0.00
22	22.00	21.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.00	21.00	0.00	0.00
23	23.00	22.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.00	22.00	0.00	0.00
24	24.00	23.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.00	23.00	0.00	0.00
25	25.00	24.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	24.00	0.00	0.00
26	26.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.00	25.00	0.00	0.00
27	27.00	26.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.00	26.00	0.00	0.00
28	28.00	27.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.00	27.00	0.00	0.00
29	29.00	28.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.00	28.00	0.00	0.00
30	30.00	29.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	29.00	0.00	0.00
31	31.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.00	30.00	0.00	0.00
32	32.00	31.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.00	31.00	0.00	0.00
33	33.00	32.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.00	32.00	0.00	0.00
34	34.00	33.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	34.00	33.00	0.00	0.00
35	35.00	34.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.00	34.00	0.00	0.00
36	36.00	35.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.00	35.00	0.00	0.00
37	37.00	36.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	37.00	36.00	0.00	0.00
38	38.00	37.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	38.00	37.00	0.00	0.00
39	39.00	38.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.00	38.00	0.00	0.00
40	40.00	39.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	39.00	0.00	0.00
41	41.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	41.00	40.00	0.00	0.00
42	42.00	41.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.00	41.00	0.00	0.00
43	43.00	42.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.00	42.00	0.00	0.00
44	44.00	43.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	44.00	43.00	0.00	0.00
45	45.00	44.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.00	44.00	0.00	0.00
46	46.00	45.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	46.00	45.00	0.00	0.00
47	47.00	46.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.00	46.00	0.00	0.00
48	48.00	47.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	48.00	47.00	0.00	0.00
49	49.00	48.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.00	48.00	0.00	0.00
50	50.00	49.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	49.00	0.00	0.00
51	51.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	51.00	50.00	0.00	0.00
52	52.00	51.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	52.00	51.00	0.00	0.00
53	53.00	52.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	53.00	52.00	0.00	0.00
54	54.00	53.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	54.00	53.00	0.00	0.00
55	55.00	54.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	55.00	54.00	0.00	0.00
56	56.00	55.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	56.00	55.00	0.00	0.00
57	57.00	56.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	57.00	56.00	0.00	0.00
58	58.00	57.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	58.00	57.00	0.00	0.00
59	59.00	58.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	59.00	58.00	0.00	0.00
60	60.00	59.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.00	59.00	0.00	0.00
61	61.00	60.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	61.00	60.00	0.00	0.00
62	62.00	61.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	62.00	61.00	0.00	0.00
63	63.00	62.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	63.00	62.00	0.00	0.00
64	64.00	63.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	64.00	63.00	0.00	0.00
65	65.00	64.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	65.00	64.00	0.00	0.00
66	66.00	65.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	66.00	65.00	0.00	0.00
67	67.00	66.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	67.00	66.00	0.00	0.00
68	68.00	67.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	68.00	67.00	0.00	0.00
69	69.00	68.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	69.00	68.00	0.00	0.00
70	70.00	69.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	70.00	69.00	0.00	0.00
71	71.00	70.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	71.00	70.00	0.00	0.00
72	72.00	71.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	72.00	71.00	0.00	0.00
73	73.00	72.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	73.00	72.00	0.00	0.00
74	74.00	73.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	74.00	73.00	0.00	0.00
75	75.00	74.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.00	74.00	0.00	0.00
76	76.00	75.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	76.00	75.00	0.00	0.00
77	77.00	76.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	77.00	76.00	0.00	0.00
78	78.00	77.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	78.00	77.00	0.00	0.00
79	79.00	78.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	79.00	78.00	0.00	0.00
80	80.00	79.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	80.00	79.00	0.00	0.00
81	81.00	80.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	81.00	80.00	0.00	0.00
82	82.00	81.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	82.00	81.00	0.00	0.00
83	83.00	82.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	83.00	82.00	0.00	0.00
84	84.00	83.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	84.00	83.00	0.00	0.00
85	85.00	84.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	85.00	84.00	0.00	0.00
86	86.00	85.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	86.00	85.00	0.00	0.00
87	87.00	86.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	87.00	86.00	0.00	0.00
88	88.00	87.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	88.00	87.00	0.00	0.00
89	89.00	88.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	89.00	88.00	0.00	0.00
90	90.00	89.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	90.00	89.00	0.00	0.00
91	91.00	90.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	91.00	90.00	0.00	0.00
92	92.00	91.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	92.00	91.00	0.00	0.00
93	93.00	92.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	93.00	92.00	0.00	0.00
94	94.00	93.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	94.00	93.00	0.00	0.00
95	95.00	94.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	95.00	94.00	0.00	0.00
96	96.00	95.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	96.00	95.00	0.00	0.00
97	97.00	96.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	97.00	96.00	0.00	0.00
98	98.00	97.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98.00	97.00	0.00	0.00
99	99.00	98.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	99.00	98.00	0.00	0.00
100	100.00	99.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	99.00	0.00	0.00

12 month	High	Low	Div	Yld	PE	10y	High	Low	Lines	On
17	17.00	16.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.00	16.00	0.00	0.00
18	18.00	17.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.00	17.00	0.00	0.00
19	19.00	18.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.00	18.00	0.00	0.00
20	20.00	19.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	19.00	0.00	0.00
21	21.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.00	20.00	0.00	0.00
22	22.00	21.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.00	21.00	0.00	0.00
23	23.00	22.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.00	22.00	0.00	0.00
24	24.00	23.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.00	23.00	0.00	0.00
25	25.00	24.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	24.00	0.00	0.00
26	26.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.00	25.00	0.00	0.00
27	27.00	26.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.00	26.00	0.00	0.00
28	28.00	27.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.00	27.00	0.00	0.00
29	29.00	28.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.00	28.00	0.00	0.00
30	30.00	29.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	29.00	0.00	0.00
31	31.00	30.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.00	30.00	0.00	0.00
32	32.00	31.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.00	31.00	0.00	0.00
33	33.00	32.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.00	32.00	0.00	0.00
34	34.00	33.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	34.00	33.00	0.00	0.00
35	35.00	34.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.00	34.00	0.00	0.00
36	36.00	35.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.00	35.00	0.00	0.00
37	37.00	36.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	37.00	36.00	0.00	0.00
38	38.00	37.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	38.00	37.00	0.00	0.00
39	39.00	38.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.00	38.00	0.00	0.00
40	40.00	39.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	39.00	0.00	0.00
41	41.00	40.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	41.00	40.00	0.00	0.00
42	42.00	41.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.00	41.00	0.00	0.00
43	43.00	42.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.00	42.00	0.00	0.00
44	44.00	43.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	44.00	43.00	0.00	0.00
45	45.00	44.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.00	44.00	0.00	0.00
46	46.00	45.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	46.00	45.00	0.00	0.00
47	47.00	46.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.00	46.00	0.00	0.00
48	48.00	47.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	48.00	47.00	0.00	0.00
49	49.00	48.00	0.00	0.00</						

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European Growth	8-11-86	+130.1	6 out of 23	+28.4
UK Growth	24-10-87	+201.4	1 out of 21	+100.7
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SPORTS

A Warrior Named Mullin:
In a Golden State at 31

By Ian Thomsen

PARIS — "Oh, I think he's older than that," Don Nelson said.

Chris Mullin is 31 years old. "I think he's 33, maybe 34," his coach said.

He was born in 1963, Nelson was told. He turned 31 last July.

"Well," said Nelson, "that may be, then."

When does time begin running out on an athletic career? It's sort of like most of the 661 games Mullin has played for the Golden State Warriors. Each one begins full of promise, but at the finish the scoreboard clock is making most of the players frantic, and if they haven't done it already, the best players are expected to prove themselves now. Everything that happened before is held hostage by the ending.

That's why this season is crucial. Mullin's talents haven't been fulfilled by an NBA championship, he hasn't even come close. He's 31 and his fans are starting to watch the clock.

"For any player I would think you'd look deeper into every situation as you get older — that it becomes so important to win, to be on a winning team, to enjoy things," Nelson said. "But he's doing fine. He's smart, he takes good care of himself, he can play a lot longer. I played till I was 36; he ought to be able to play until he's 46."

The Warriors came here Tuesday for an exhibition 132-116 beating of the Charlotte Hornets. The Omniprise ... at Bercy was sold out mostly with teenagers who celebrated Mullin and Tim Hardaway like rock stars on a world tour. Hardaway is still only 28, but surgeons had to rebuild his knee a year ago. He looked good. Mullin has missed more than 50 games because of ligaments torn in his right (non-shooting) thumb and pinky over the last two years. If those injuries have numbed his touch with the ball — his imagination and his speed — it was hard to tell while he was scoring a game-high 25 points in 32 minutes.

There is not a wit of boredom or indifference to his game. His tall tale crewcut — which symbolized his new dedication seven years ago — still gives him the mischievous look of a tree-house boy, even when a closer look reveals gray in his roots. He always looks like he's trying; trying to enjoy himself through hard work. He was

caught laughing at something the referee Jake O'Donnell had just said when a teammate reminded Mullin they were supposed to be pressing full court after the next free throw — his eyebrows shot up and he took off running as if hearing the school bell three blocks away. Thirty-one years old.

"That probably is the last thing I think about," he said about the pressure to win a championship. "I don't really feel pressure that way; or maybe you just feel that pressure every year. You always want to do the best you can. That's less pressure than the other things you worry about — how your life is going to shape up, your family, what you're going to do. That other part, winning a championship, it's probably going to happen if it's going to happen."

It mostly has to do with how he judges himself. "I've seen guys win who look like losers to me, and I've seen some guys lose who look like winners," he said. He has struggled to control his own life. He hasn't had a drink in those seven years. He has lost both of his parents to cancer since then. He admitted, "I have done more with a basketball than he would have imagined — two Olympic gold medals, membership on the first Dream Team, five All-Star teams — but all of that looks more like the exhaust and less like the goal. He couldn't play with such love if the only point was to win a title. He plays like an artist who doesn't care if he never sells a painting. It seems as though he plays in order to squeeze himself through each day happily."

Part of that has been shaped by Nelson, who won five titles while playing for the Boston Celtics but has yet to manage one in 17 years of coaching. Only with Bob Lanier in Milwaukee did Nelson coach a great, true center. For the other dozen years his teams have always exhibited his own dry, quirky sense of humor, the kind that jokes straight-faced about his player's age. He's spent the last seven years trying to arrange a composition around Mullin, never making it past the second round of the playoffs, all the while refusing to sell his soul for a dominant center. This year he will make do in the middle with Chris Webber, a natural power forward, provided the Warriors can sign Webber as a restricted free agent. If they can it will be Nelson's best team here.

"We'll still probably only be the fourth or fifth best team in our conference," Nelson said. "But I think we'll have a chance to win the title."

So much is out of any player's control, and yet there is this truth: that of the 15 leading scorers of all time, 11 were able to win championships. If Mullin can play until 36, he will likely join that top 15 of Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, Wilt Chamberlain, Larry Bird and Michael Jordan. None of them won titles alone, and if Mullin wins one he will give thanks to Hardaway, Billy Owens, Latrell Sprewell and Webber, who have come around him just in time.

"This time of year we're just trying to get our skills together, to see what we each do best and how that fits in with everyone else," Mullin said. How many chances are left at 31? It's an irrelevancy for the great ones who prove it at the end. They aren't intimidated by any clock.

Buck Showalter, 38, is the youngest manager in the majors. He also is the first manager to survive three straight years since George Steinbrenner bought the team before the 1973 season.

"In my profession, the reward for a job well done is the opportunity to do more," Showalter said Tuesday.

He got 24 of 28 first-place votes in balloting by the Baseball Writers Association of America. He also got four second-place votes and finished with 132 points.

Mike Hargrove of Cleveland got the other four first-place votes and finished with 86 points. Chicago's Gene Lamont was third with 17 and Oakland's Tony La Russa was fourth with 10.

Kansas City's Hal McRae was fifth and Boston's Butch Hobson was the only other manager to receive a vote.

McRae and Hobson have both been fired, with Kevin Kennedy hired Tuesday as manager of the Red Sox, less than a week after he was fired by the Texas Rangers.

Johnny Oates, fired in September by the Baltimore Orioles, was hired Wednesday to manage the Rangers.



Buck Showalter: First Yankee to win managers' award.

Showalter,
Of Yankees,
Wins in AL

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Buck Showalter, who brought calm to a New York Yankees club often beset by controversy, was the overwhelming choice for American League manager of the year.

He became the first Yankee manager to win the award, created in 1983. New York had the best record in the league, 70-43, and were in position for their first playoff spot since 1981 when the players' strike stopped the season Aug. 12.

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Tyson Declares
He 'Hates World'

Reuters

NEW YORK — Mike Tyson, the former world heavyweight boxing champion, says that he hates the world, that he is just a "black trophy" for the judge who sent him to prison on a rape conviction and that his chief regret in life is falling in love.

In an interview published this week in Ring Magazine, Tyson was asked what his biggest regret was.

"I would have never fallen in love," he said. "I've never been successful in relationships where you really have a deep infatuation for a person."

Tyson, 28, is expected to be released from prison in early May after serving about three years of a six-year term for raping a beauty contestant in Indianapolis in 1991.

In a wide-ranging interview conducted in August, Tyson said he ran about eight miles (13 kilometers) a day and shadow-boxed to stay in condition.

About his former wife, Robin Givens, Tyson said: "We weren't ready for marriage, and we got caught up in the whole situation of being who we were. I don't want to be her friend, I don't want to hug and kiss and be cordial with her, but I have nothing bad or good to say about her."

Givens has said that Tyson beat her.

"I don't beat on women," he said. "A woman may say I beat her, but have you ever seen Robin's face caved in? I hit Mitch Green in a street fight, and you saw what happened to his face. Robin never had no bruises."

Don King, who promoted many of his fights and is under indictment for insurance fraud, was "a good man," he said. "Don King sometimes gets caught up in being so suspicious of everybody," he added. "I think that sometimes he even distrusts his friends. I don't think he trusts me totally."

Tyson said that before going to prison he thought everyone was nice, but "now Mike Tyson hates the world."

"That's just a fact," he said. "I hate everybody. I know they say, 'No, you can't hate the world, don't be bitter.' But I just hate everybody. Well, the majority, maybe 99 percent."

About Judge Patricia Gifford, who presided over Tyson's trial and sentenced him, the fighter said: "I think this is her claim to fame. I'm her famous black trophy. She wants everybody to know she put Mike Tyson in jail."

Tyson said that when he first went to jail in March 1992, he told himself that prison was "killing me. I want to see my family."

"But when it really comes down to it," he said, "I really don't have anybody I want to go to. I've been alone all my life and every time I did accept someone in my life, they've [expletive deleted] me."

Asked if King was his surrogate father, Tyson said: "I never had a father. So how's he supposed to be my father? What would I know about a father-son relationship?"

Dolphins' Parmalee Finally Gets His Chance, and Makes the Most of It

By Charlie Nobles

New York Times Service

DAVIE, Fla. — It took nine years of unwavering faith in himself for Bernie Parmalee to become an overnight star.

By the time the Miami Dolphins' third-year running back arrived home on Sunday night from a game against the Los Angeles Raiders, well-wishers in his south Broward neighborhood had tied balloons to his mailbox — a fresh acknowledgment that someone special lives there.

Parmalee also heard shouts of praise from a nearby pool as he opened his front door. And that reaction was nothing compared with the raucous applause he got from his Dolphin teammates in the team meeting the next day.

It was the first time in Coach Don Shula's 25 seasons of day-after with Miami that any one player had been singled out for an ovation by his teammates.

Parmalee earned such high recognition partly by piercing the Raiders for 150 yards rushing in 30 carries, including 47 on his final four carries in helping set up the winning field goal in Miami's 17-10 overtime victory. Yet he was nearly as conspicuous on special teams, recovering a fumble and tackling Rocket Ismail so viciously on a punt return that he knocked him out of the game with a concussion.

"Bernie's a throwback player," said Keith Byars, the Dolphin fullback. "He should have been playing in the '40s, when they went both ways."

Amazingly, before this season, Parmalee's only claim to any recognition at all as a Dolphin came with the club softball team. In April, he hit a home run over the 365-foot mark at Fort Lauderdale Stadium as the Dolphins defeated the singer Michael Bolton's team. Now he is averaging 4.7 yards a carry, with 373 yards on 79 attempts.

The big questions now are: Just who is Bernie Parmalee? And how did he come to the point of dominating a National Football League game? A soft-spoken 27-year-old, Parmalee was a lightly recruited wide receiver-free safety out of Lincoln High School in Jersey City, New Jersey, and when he finally did reach the NFL in 1992, it was through the league's back door.

He had been converted to running back as a freshman at Ball State in 1987 and became a four-year starter for the school in Muncie, Indiana, rushing for a school record 3,483 yards and producing 100-yard rushing games 16 times.

Yet when draft time rolled around, he was passed over. Several teams were interested in signing him as a free agent — the Giants and the Jets each gave him tryouts — but Parmalee chose Miami.

Only one problem: Parmalee's agent at the time, the Denver-based Jack Mills, rejected the team's offer, unbeknownst to his client. When Parmalee finally called to try to rectify the situation, the Dolphins said it was too late.

"I always knew, if given an opportunity, that I could play," he said. "But I never knew who would give me the opportunity."

Interest in him from other teams evaporated, so Parmalee, with a wife and a child, was left to sit out the 1991 season. He loaded United Parcel Service trucks and worked behind a bowling alley counter at night in Muncie.

All along, though, he kept working out, his NFL dream intact. And the following spring, he received a tryout with the Arena League's New England Blitz.

"I was in their camp and everything was going well, but then a week before our first scrimmage, they folded," he said. "So that was another blow. But the good thing I got out of that was I found out what I really had to do to make it. It exposed me to the pressures of performing each and every day, with the possibility of getting cut. If you look at it that way, you've got to give it your all every day."

Parmalee went back to Muncie. He felt he had done well in a March workout for the Dolphins, but the phone didn't ring.

Finally, on the eve of training camp in 1992, the Dolphins called: "Can you fly out the next day?"

"How about right now?" he answered.

"That's what I needed — just to get in the door," he said. "Then it was up to me to take it from there."

Until this year, Parmalee's special-teams play kept him on the roster.

"He was a hard-nosed special-teams player," Shula said. "When you get a guy who makes plays on the special teams and he's a hard worker, sooner or later he's gonna start playing somewhere. Because the thing that

makes a good special-teams player is also gonna make a good football player."

"But the thing I noticed this year is he was not having to worry about assignments," Shula added. "Just lining up when he had the opportunity and doing the job, taking advantage of it and showing more than he's shown in the past."

Parmalee weighs a muscular 205 pounds (93 kilograms), 15 more than in his rookie year. Teammates joke that the Dolphins' weight room has become his second home. And he still is unaffected enough to delight in his \$167,000 salary, even though it's only \$5,000 above the league minimum for a third-year player.

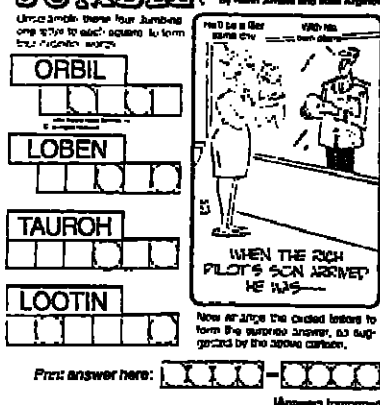
"I figured I'd play a backup role this year," he said softly, sitting in front of his locker. "Things have changed a little, but I'm not taking anything for granted. Coming from where I have, I don't think I ever will."

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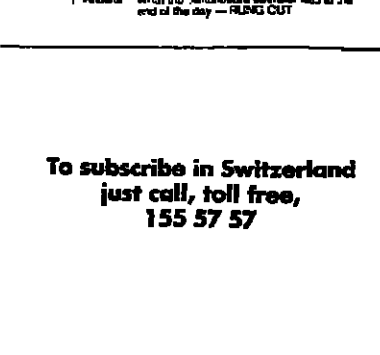
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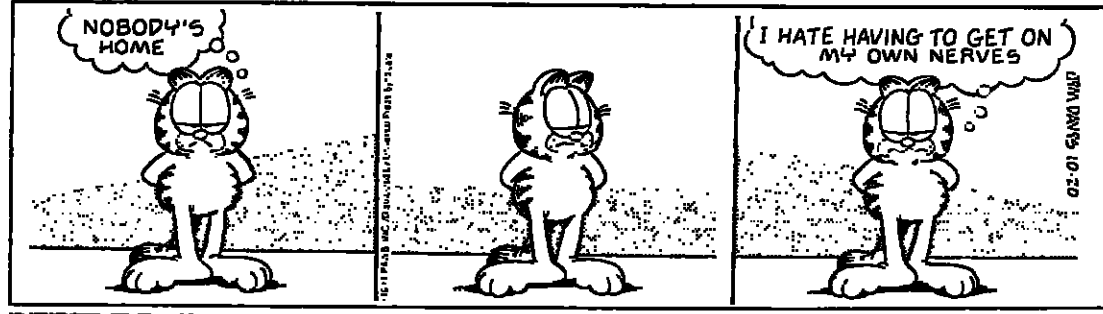
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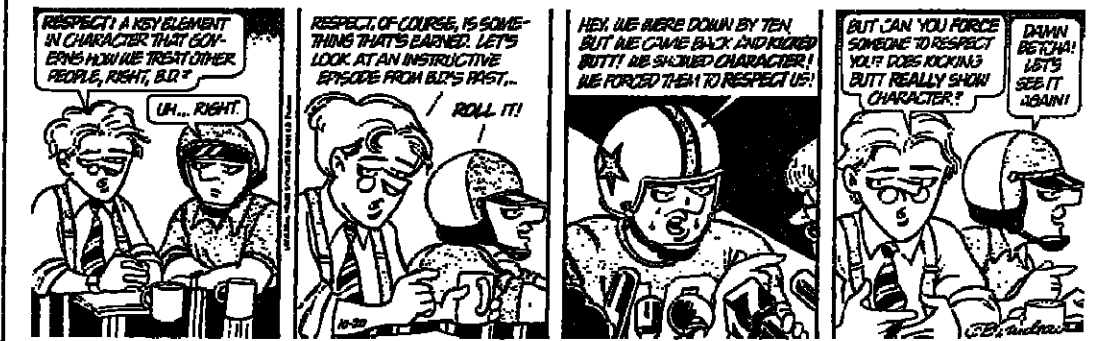
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FILE NUMBER WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

ART BUCHWALD

Political Commercials

WASHINGTON — It is no surprise that this year's election races are turning uglier every day. People don't realize that it's not the candidates who are mean and rotten — it's their handlers. Whenever a really disgusting rumor is spread, a candidate will disclaim any knowledge of it and blame it on some "misguided staff member who has been reprimanded."

As far as handlers are concerned, winning is everything and they couldn't care less what political high crimes and misdemeanors they are charged with.

Proof of this was when I visited the office of Charles Penut running for Senate against the incumbent, Will Willoughby.

A handler, wearing a bulletproof vest, came into the office to screen some videotape commercials. The first showed a striptease doing her number.

The voice-over said, "Senator Willoughby doesn't know this woman, but he would like to protect your family — vote for Penut."

"What do you think?" Penut asked me.

"It does have a political message," I said.

The handler kept going. The next commercial showed Willoughby eating dinner at a large political fund-raiser. "While our boys are in Haiti, Senator Willoughby is eating swordfish at the Hilton Hotel. Now you know why Saddam Hussein misread American intentions in the Middle East."

I felt that it wasn't negative enough. "Not many Americans know why Saddam Hussein is or why we are in Haiti."

Penut agreed. "Scrub it."

The handler pushed the tape button. The commercial showed a montage of criminals in prison, in handcuffs and chains. It ended with a close-up of the electric chair. "The reason you don't see Willoughby in this picture," the voice-over said, "is that he doesn't give a damn about crime." Then they have a shot of the country club. "The only thing he cares about is his golf game. Are your wives and daughters safer on the street because Willoughby can shoot an 85?"

Penut said, "I like it. I shoot an 81, but I don't want us to sound as if we're running a negative campaign."

The handler turned to me. "We're working on some more — one showing Willoughby going in and out of what we claim to be a crack house. It's actually a halfway house, but who's to know? We're also planning a shot of Willoughby with President and Mrs. Clinton."

"How did you get that?" Penut asked.

"We took it with a camera hidden in Pat Buchanan's cigarette lighter. This year no campaign actually has a photo of a Democratic candidate with the president of the United States, and no candidate has admitted to ever having met Bill Clinton."

"So far so good. What else are we going to do with Willoughby?"

"We're calling him a liar."

"What for?"

"Suppose he charges us with hitting him below the belt? We'll tell him to lower his belt."

"You're a good man, Dirk Digger. If I am elected I'll see to it that you become director of the Political Ethics Committee."

"Politics is a pure and honorable profession — but someone has to do it."

Manfred Eicher's Ever-Widening Circles of Jazz

By Mike Zwerin

PARIS — Manfred Eicher is a man of the far north. He believes that cold, strange light, extreme seasons and geographical distance "inspire musical clarity." Driving through jagged lava fields in Iceland, he listened to music by the contemporary Norwegian saxophonist Jan Garbarek and by the 16th-century Spanish composer Cristóbal de Morales and flashed on the image of "a southern mainland over which a migratory bird from the north was drawing ever-widening circles."

Eicher, 51, has been drawing ever-widening circles for a living since founding ECM (Edition of Contemporary Music) Records, which celebrates its 25th birthday in November. Bringing north to south and vice versa, Eicher encouraged Garbarek to combine his voice with the four-part polyphony of Morales and others like him. The recently released album "Officium," a good bet to top the Dominican monks on the pop charts, draws a circle highlighting ECM's motto: "The most beautiful sound next to silence."

The start-up goal was to "record jazz with the same sensitivity and attention to detail as classical music." Having played both classical and jazz bass, Eicher knew the difference. He gave a slick slew of American musicians a big break. In 1981, according to Time magazine: "A young jazz musician would want an ECM label the way a short story writer would want to be published by The New Yorker."

Times change. Many young writers now prefer to publish elsewhere. And young jazz musicians play post-bop and look for big advances from Blue Note or Warner Brothers.

Although the African connection dominates the marketplace, Eicher continues evoking the European connection to "America's only art form." He prefers making his own trends. He is determined, some say dictatorial. And ECM's music can be plain weird. The fact remains that Eicher expanded the definition of jazz by reorganizing multiethnic Global Village strains into lineups

including Zakir Hussain, Marion Brown, Trilok Gurtu, Egberto Gismonti, Enrico Rava, David Darling, Old and New Dreams, Meredith Monk, Terje Rypdal, Nana Vasconcelos, John Surman, L. Shankar, Jaco Pastorius, Dom Um Romão and Keith Jarrett.

Recorded in 1975, Jarrett's "Köln Concert" has sold 2.5 million copies. Nobody, certainly not Eicher, predicted that abstract solo piano could reach the masses. Selling 50,000 copies (well above the break-even line) of the pianist's rendition of Bach's preludes and fugues was another welcome surprise. He and Jarrett have worked together more than 20 years without a written contract. It was the same arrangement with Pat Metheny. When the guitarist left for Geffen Records and more money, they shook hands and wished each other luck.

With rock ascending, jazz guitar was an endangered species in the early 1970s. Metheny is one of many guitarists ECM hoisted into the standings, along with John Abercrombie, Bill Connors, Ralph Towner, Bill Frisell, John McLaughlin, Steve Vai, Kevin Eubanks, David Torn and John Scofield. It's difficult to avoid name-dropping telling this story.

ECM has released more than 500 albums, all still in the catalogue. Eicher produced all but 20 of them. This involves having spent a good part of the last 25 years buried in control-rooms. I asked him how he maintained his cutting edge.

Eicher weighed his words and spoke them slowly enough to be transcribed without rewording the tape: "The process of making music never exhausts me. The creative side is continual nourishment. But office work exhausts me. I still oversee more or less everything."

"How's business?"

"I have no idea," Eicher runs one of the few remaining significant viable independent labels (in Munich). He is distributed worldwide by BMG and PolyGram, not exactly small players. There are those in the business who say that Eicher knows a lot more about managing his money than he lets on.

"What's your gross volume of business?"



Saxophonist Jan Garbarek (left) and jazz producer Manfred Eicher: Inspiring musical clarity.

"I really don't know." You might call this low-profile manager an economic puritan. He owns neither his office nor his apartment. He reinvests in his company. He is interested in the quality of the product more than profits.

"Are you making a profit?"

"I'm not interested." There is a defiant smile. Can this be true? "I don't think about money. I don't deal with banks. We have never taken out a loan. All I know is that when I need money for a new production it's always there."

I asked him how come. If he is not interested in profit, he produced Pat Metheny's series of extremely commercial easy-listening albums including "American Garage" and "As Falls Wichita, So Falls Wichita Falls."

"I'm not dodging responsibility. But I was never really emotionally touched by that music. These records

had a great commercial impact, although I don't think that was Pat's intention. It was some kind of statement he had to make at that stage in his career. He produced most of it on his own in America. He probably didn't want my influence because my influence would have changed his music for sure."

The corporate attitude is something like we all have something to say, some of it sells, some not, one supports the other. It's sort of aesthetic socialism. He prefers to listen to Schubert — or better yet, silence — than to try and keep up with whatever is going on out there. "I don't feel I'm missing anything. I don't need those points of reference. Trends are just chapters, soon everybody will turn the page. Music should be part of a long-lasting healing process. In the sadness of life I can caress your soul. I don't think

I'm being naive or corny. This is objectively important. We must create with integrity."

"Record companies are investing enormously in jazz at the moment. They think it will pay off quickly. Everything has to happen in the first momentum these days, or it's considered lost. That's wrong thinking. It takes time for musicians to be able to reach their center, their sound, their articulation, their compositional skills and so on. You cannot think about art as rate of return. You plant the seeds, watch the plant grow, prune it, transplant it, encourage it. It often takes my seeds years to blossom. Jan Garbarek, for example, is only now getting the attention he has long deserved. But my seeds were not investments, they were for future nourishment. So this is the privilege I now enjoy. I can live from what I've seeded."

WEATHER

Europe

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	21/20	12/22	sh	21/20	17/22	sh
Amman	18/26	12/23	sh	18/26	12/23	sh
Antwerp	22/20	18/24	pc	22/20	18/24	pc
Athens	20/28	15/29	pc	20/28	15/29	pc
Batumi	16/21	8/16	pc	16/21	8/16	pc
Berlin	11/22	5/11	pc	11/22	5/11	pc
Bombay	14/25	11/22	sh	14/25	11/22	sh
Buenos Aires	12/23	7/24	pc	12/23	7/24	pc
Cairo	25/23	16/21	pc	25/23	16/21	pc
Canton	12/23	4/23	pc	12/23	4/23	pc
Cebu	24/23	16/21	pc	24/23	16/21	pc
Dakar	10/20	7/14	pc	10/20	7/14	pc
Dhaka	11/22	16/21	pc	11/22	16/21	pc
Frankfurt	14/27	6/13	pc	14/27	6/13	pc
Geneva	14/27	6/13	pc	14/27	6/13	pc
Havana	7/14	2/20	sh	7/14	2/20	sh
Jerusalem	18/24	15/29	pc	18/24	15/29	pc
La Paz	28/29	21/20	pc	28/29	21/20	pc
Lima	19/28	12/23	sh	19/28	12/23	sh
London	12/23	10/20	sh	12/23	10/20	sh
Moscow	20/28	8/16	pc	20/28	8/16	pc
Mumbai	18/21	15/29	pc	18/21	15/29	pc
Manila	4/29	2/20	sh	4/29	2/20	sh
Mexico	22/21	16/21	pc	22/21	16/21	pc
Nairobi	6/16	1/21	sh	6/16	1/21	sh
Paris	14/27	6/13	pc	14/27	6/13	pc
Perth	17/22	4/23	pc	17/22	4/23	pc
Prague	7/14	2/20	sh	7/14	2/20	sh
Rangoon	25/27	16/21	pc	25/27	16/21	pc
Riyadh	24/23	16/21	pc	24/23	16/21	pc
Singapore	14/27	6/13	pc	14/27	6/13	pc
Taipei	14/27	6/13	pc	14/27	6/13	pc
Tokyo	24/23	16/21	pc	24/23	16/21	pc

Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	21/20	12/22	sh	21/20	17/22	sh
Amman	18/26	12/23	sh	18/26	12/23	sh
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Jerusalem	18/24	15/29	pc	18/24	15/29	pc
La Paz	28/29	21/20	pc	28/29	21/20	pc
Lima	19/28	12/23	sh	19/28	12/23	sh
London	12/23	10/20	sh	12/23	10/20	sh
Moscow	20/28	8/16	pc	20/28	8/16	pc
Mumbai	18/21	15/29	pc	18/21	15/29	pc
Manila	4/29	2/20	sh	4/29	2/20	sh
Mexico	22/21	16/21	pc	22/21	16/21	pc
Nairobi	6/16	1/21	sh	6/16	1/21	sh
Paris	14/27	6/13	pc	14/27	6/13	pc
Perth	17/22	4/23	pc	17/22	4/23	pc
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Rangoon	25/27	16/21	pc	25/27	16/21	pc
Riyadh	24/23	16/21	pc	24/23	16/21	pc
Singapore	14/27	6/13	pc	14/27	6/13	pc
Taipei	14/27	6/13	pc	14/27	6/13	pc
Tokyo	24/23	16/21	pc	24/23	16/21	pc

Asia

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low
Algeria	21/20	12/22	sh	21/20	17/22	sh
Amman	18/26	12/23	sh	18/26	12/23	sh
Antwerp	22/20	18/24	pc	22/20	18/24	pc
Athens	20/28	15/29	pc	20/28	15/29	pc
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Rangoon	25/27	16/21	pc	25/27	16/21	pc
Riyadh	24/23	16/21	pc	24/23	16/21	pc
Singapore	14/27	6/13	pc	14/27	6/13	pc
Taipei	14/27	6/13	pc	14/27	6/13	pc
Tokyo	24/23	16/21	pc	24/23	16/21	pc

Africa

THE family of Lord Lucan, aristocrat who vanished after the murder of his child, has launched a legal bid to officially declare the family clear the way for his child's estate and put his tax wife Lucan is accused of killing attempting to kill his wife say they still check on "sightings" each year.

□

Bob and Dolores Hope died for 60 years. He's 91 there they were at Sardi's and gazing into each other were at the New York remote "Bob Hope Remember War II: The European Day," a packaged video with disks and souvenir pamphlets.

□

Dr. Benjamin Spock, 1946 best-selling "bible" worried about what he saw loss of spiritual beliefs. Spocking what he said would be a book, declared that "A Book Our Children: Rebuilding

SPORTS



Scott Sellars hurdled a defender as Newcastle held on for a 3-2 UEFA Cup victory after two late goals by visiting Bilbao.

Rothenberg Getting \$7 Million Of World Cup \$60 Million Profit

By Julie Cart
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Alan Rothenberg will receive \$7 million in compensation for serving as the World Cup Organizing Committee's chairman and chief executive officer.

The World Cup Board of Directors released the event's preliminary financial accounting, and projected the monthlong soccer tournament's net at \$60 million, about three times earlier estimates.

The board announced that Rothenberg would receive a \$3-million bonus. However, two board members said the board also voted Rothenberg an additional \$4 million as part of a deferred-compensation package for "back pay due," calculated at \$800,000 a year, running from August of 1990 through next year.

In addition, Rothenberg's extensive expenses the last four years had previously been reimbursed by the committee.

In 1992, Rothenberg declined a salary of \$350,000 a year that was offered by the board, saying he would accept compensation only if a surplus was produced. Rothenberg said many times later that he was not receiving a salary.

Peter V. Ueberroth, a board member who chaired the compensation committee, said Tuesday that an outside consulting group had given a range of figures for the executive bonuses and that the board had made the final determinations.

"One of the things they took into account was that I certainly sacrificed a great deal on the other side," Rothenberg said.

In an era of declining sports marketing dollars and increasing costs of mounting international sporting events, the surplus is considered by some to be remarkable. Early projections called for a \$20-million profit.

"I think the figures are exceptional," said Ueberroth, who organized the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles that netted \$225 million. "In this country, we like to kick ourselves around. We are often embarrassed by our success in America. It's a good omen for Atlanta," the site of the 1996 Olympic Games.

The board also announced that it expected to turn over \$40 million to the U.S. Soccer Federation Foundation, a nonprofit organization established to promote and support soccer in the United States.

Rothenberg said the World Cup, which charged up to \$475 for tickets, grossed approximately \$375 million. The Associated Press reported.

That figure doesn't include money from the 11 official sponsors, who paid between \$20 million and \$32 million each to be associated with the 1994 World Cup and the 1992 European Championship. That money was split by FIFA and the UEFA, the sport's governing body in Europe.

World Cup USA 1994 currently has about \$60 million in cash and estimates it will have an additional \$20 million in expenses, including \$7.7 million in deferred and continuing salary to its staff, which peaked at approximately 418 fulltime employees. It will pay about \$1 million in bonuses to its other employees.

It estimates it has given about \$11 million to the USSF in cash and property.

The announcement didn't address the approximately \$5 million the U.S. World Cup organizers lent Major League Soccer, the 10-team league Rothenberg is heading. MLS, which plans to start play in April, has seven cities lined up and is scheduled to announce the rest next Tuesday.

Red Star Belgrade's return to international soccer competition after more than two years was delayed Wednesday by FIFA. The Associated Press reported.

FIFA asked Red Star and Olympiakos Piraeus of Greece not to play a planned exhibition match despite a recent easing of U.N. sanctions that kept Yugoslav teams from international play for 28 months.

FIFA told the Yugoslav Soccer Association in a letter that Yugoslavia's return to international soccer will have to await the body's meeting Oct. 27 in New York.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Preseason

Tuesday's Games
Golden State 132, Charlotte 114
Phoenix 119, Miami 117
Cleveland 123, Boston 102
New York 105, San Antonio 92
Portland 111, Philadelphia 101
L.A. Lakers 126, L.A. Clippers 104

SOCCER

UEFA Cup Results

SECOND ROUND, FIRST LEG
Tuesday's Matches
Admiral Wacker 1, Chelsea 1
Spartans 1, FC Bayern 1
Tottenham 1, Deportivo La Coruna 1
Spartans 1, Tottenham 1
Wednesday's Match
Rapid Bucharest 1, Eintracht Frankfurt 1
Spartans 1, Rapid Bucharest 1
Eintracht Frankfurt 1, Spartans 1

TRANSITIONS

BASEBALL
BALTIMORE—Traded Mike Flanagan to the Yankees for a minor league pitcher.
CALIFORNIA—Placed John Doherty, pitcher, on waivers to give him his unconditional release. Signed the contracts of Mike Dumas, pitcher, and Luis Rivas, infielder, from Vancouver, PCL. Sent Kyle Seibert, pitcher, to Vancouver. Andy Alton, catcher, and Ken Patterson, pitcher, released outright assignments and elected free agency.
CLEVELAND—Placed Dennis Cook, pitcher, on waivers from the White Sox.
MINNESOTA—Purchased the contracts of Tim Lincecum, catcher, and Mike Sordani, pitcher, from Salt Lake City, PCL.
OAKLAND—Agreed to terms with Tony La Russa, manager, on a 3-year contract extension.
SEATTLE—Agreed to 1-year contract extension through 1996 with Lou Piniella, manager, and Lee Elia, John McLaren, Sam Melillo and Sam Perini, coaches.
NATIONAL LEAGUE
CHICAGO—First Star of the 1994 season announced the retirement of Tommie Saliba, infielder. Announced Blaine Lister and Rafael Novea, pitchers. Todd Honey, infielder, and Mike Malsbenden, catcher, released outright assignments and elected free agency. Handed Scott Wilson, pitcher, outright assignment.
FLORIDA—Handed Rich Dubois, minor league infielder, his 1995 option on Jeff Treadway, infielder.
NEW YORK—Announced they would not exercise their 1995 option on Kevin McReynolds, outfielder.
PHILADELPHIA—Bobby Hooper, outfielder, released outright assignment and elected free agency. Handed Scott Wilson, pitcher, outright assignment. Signed Brian Dubs, Paul Fitch-



BACK ON TRACK — Karl Wendlinger, the Austrian who lay in a coma for more than three weeks, drove a Formula One car Wednesday for the first time since his crash at the Monaco Grand Prix in May. "It's a great feeling," Wendlinger said after the session of testing with the Sauber team in Le Castellet, France.

'32 Olympics' Famed 'Loser' Dies at 85

The Associated Press

KLAMATH FALLS, Ore. — Ralph Hill, the uncompromising runner-up in one of the most controversial races in Olympic history, has died at the age of 85.

A son, Dr. Robert Hill, said his father died Monday at a nursing home where he had been living since breaking his pelvis early this year.

Ralph Hill won the silver medal at 5,000 meters at the 1932 Los Angeles Games. The winner, Finland's Lauri Lehtinen, cut in front of Hill twice over the final 200 meters, preventing him from passing.

The crowd of more than 50,000 showered catcalls on Lehtinen until the public address announcer said, "Remember, these people are our guests."

Avery Brundage, who later became president of the International Olympic Committee, spoke for the United States and said that although the race was not fairly run, his country would not file a protest.

The chief judge was quoted as saying he would have disqualified Lehtinen had a protest been filed.

Humorist Will Rogers said, "It looked as if Lehtinen, or whatever his name is, made the mistake of zigging when he should have zagged."

Hill didn't complain. "The U.S. made its decision and he said, 'O.K.,"' said Dr. Alden Glidden, a friend from Klamath Falls. "I'm sure he was disappointed, but he never showed any bitterness."

Hill and Lehtinen were given the same time for the race, a world record of 14 minutes, 30 seconds.

Reports from around the world denounced Lehtinen and praised Hill.

The Swedish newspaper Dagens Nyheter wrote of Hill's graciousness, saying he is the "hero of boys and girls who turn out for track and sports in every school."

Several years ago at an Oregon Track Club gathering, someone asked Hill if he thought he would have won the race if he hadn't been fouled.

"You bet," he said.

It may have been the only time he publicly voiced his true feelings about the incident.

Hill moved to the Klamath Falls area at age 4 and graduated from the University of Oregon in 1931 with a degree in business administration. After running in the Olympics, he returned to Klamath Falls, where he farmed until his retirement in 1980.

He came down with polio in 1953 and lost the use of his right arm. From then on, he operated farm machinery with his left hand.

In 1992, the track at his alma mater, Henley High School, was named for Hill and another famous alumnus, world decathlon record holder Dan O'Brien.

No Negligence Found in Death of Skier Maier

Reuters

BONN — Prosecutors have closed their investigation into the death of Austrian Alpine skier Ulrich Maier and said that they could find no negligence on the part of the organizers of the World Cup downhill last January.

"There are two main reasons for the case being closed," Munich's public prosecutor, Rüdiger Hödl, said Wednesday. "The organizers were found to have met all the safety measures required by the International Skiing Federation. Also it was impossible to have foreseen the crash."

Maier, a 26-year-old former super-giant slalom world champion, lost control of her skis on a normally straightforward part of the piste at the Garmisch-Partenkirchen course and broke her neck.

Hödl said that it had been established that Maier died when she hit the back of her neck on a mound of snow at the side of the course and not on a timing post which, television pictures indicated, could have been the cause of death.

Her fiancé, Hubert Schweighofer, has sued, claiming safety measures were inadequate. The Austrian news agency APA quoted Schweighofer as describing the prosecutors' decision as "incomprehensible and disgraceful."

A court in Grenoble, France, gave the driver of a snow-roller a three-month suspended jail sentence Wednesday for causing the death of Swiss Olympic skier Nicolas Bochaty during the 1992 Winter Games, justice sources said.

The court said, Marceau Grognat, 37, had broken regulations banning snow machines from ski runs in the resort of Les Arcs after 9 A.M.

Bochaty, training at 9:10 A.M. for the Olympic speed skiing final, smashed head-on into the machine, which Grognat had parked behind a hill. The skier was killed instantly.

Christopher Dean, half of the famous British Olympic ice dance team Torvill and Dean, married American skater Jill Trenary in a private ceremony at the weekend, his spokeswoman said in Los Angeles.

Dean, 36, and Trenary, 26, were married Saturday in St. Mark's Cathedral in Minneapolis. Dean's partner, Jayne Torvill, attended the wedding and her husband, Phil, was best man.

The spokeswoman, Nancy Seltzer, said the newlyweds were on a one-week honeymoon before going to Colorado to rehearse for the U.S. leg of Torvill and Dean's final world tour, in which Trenary also performs, starts in Chicago on Nov. 10.

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

- Whom Simple Simon met
- Worm out
- Marciano stats
- Ancient mystic
- Alternative to Charles de Gaulle
- A Mrs. Micky Rooney
- Pro
- Make even
- Stringed grp.
- Ahab's father
- D.C. summer hrs.
- On the first
- Fishing equipment
- Curling mng
- Francophone's income
- Catholician
- Like Pinocchio
- Lunch item
- "As You Like It" character
- Physicist Bruno
- Disgraced employee's words
- Pub serving
- Thin wood strip
- Fertilizers
- Fourth letter of the Arabic alphabet
- Hardresser's preparations
- Pound, for one
- Cigar tips
- "bu" (Vardi)
- Lunch item

DOWN

- Effervescent "Dr."
- Tristram's beloved
- Possessions left behind
- Intend
- Starts a pool
- Art movement prefix
- Planck, contemporary
- Red navigator
- Capital of Attica?
- Cobb and others
- Capital of Nepal
- Exceed, in a way
- Japanese guitar
- Ophthalmologist's study
- Margarine ingredient
- Paving stones
- Greek or Maltese, e.g.
- Author Ursula et al.
- Acres Wing
- Take care of
- North Sea leader
- Southwestern cowboys
- Make uniform
- Light of Humbert
- Humbert's life
- Tots of liquor
- Start of a Seuss title
- Talks (over)
- Nietzsche's "Zarathustra"
- Small anchor
- Presage
- Conoco rival
- Deux, dos, due et al.
- Do woodoo
- Collar

Solution to Puzzle of Oct. 19

SPITS COO BESET
ORNOT AKA AMINO
RETREATED SALEM
THESIXTHSHEIK
IER NIS ILL
ENMASSE UTE TAO
SIC ONUS RCA
SIXTHSHEIK
YES ENID ILL
OLE RAS GUEBALL
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TONGUITWISTERS
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On December 8th, the IHT plans to publish a Sponsored Section on

European Union: Profiting From Partnerships

Among the topics to be covered are:

- How cohesive is the Union?
- New members: How many, and when?
- Cross-border investment.
- Trade agreements and cooperation.
- Corporate partnerships and joint ventures.

This supplement coincides with the EU Summit in Essen, Germany, at which 5,000 extra copies will be distributed.

For further information, please contact Bill Mahler in Paris at (33-1) 46 37 93 78, fax: (33-1) 46 37 50 44.

Herald International Tribune

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(Continued From Page 14)

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The Milosevic Card: Recognition of Bosnia and Croatia

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

BELGRADE — Maneuvering once again to use Serbia as the unlikely instrument of its Balkan diplomacy, the Clinton administration is now pressing its president to grant diplomatic recognition to Bosnia-Herzegovina and to Croatia.

Such recognition would be aimed at further isolating Bosnian and Croatian Serbs long armed and backed by Serbia and its president, Slobodan Milosevic. In exchange, the United States would be prepared to accept a further easing of trade sanctions against Serbia, Western officials said Wednesday.

"The highest thing on our agenda now is securing Serbian recognition of Bosnia and Croatia," an official said.

"It looked like a nonstarter a couple of weeks ago, but it may in fact be possible, because Milosevic's blockade of the Bosnian Serbs already amounts to de facto recognition of the Bosnian border."

After financing their campaign of aggression for more than two years, Mr. Milosevic officially cut off all political and economic links to the

Bosnian Serbs in August. His main hope was to win relief from international sanctions.

Nonetheless, recognition of Bosnia and Croatia within their current international borders would amount to an enormous step — one some officials close to Mr. Milosevic believe is impossible even now.

Angered by the way the breakup of Yugoslavia marooned ethnic Serbs in countries they did not

NEWS ANALYSIS

wish to join, Mr. Milosevic has long dismissed the current Croatian and Bosnian borders as mere administrative lines drawn by Tito, the former Yugoslav ruler, and unjustly recognized by the United Nations.

Many have seen his long support for the Bosnian and Croatian Serbs as a drive to create a "Greater Serbia."

On the other hand, Mr. Milosevic's decision to cut off the Bosnian Serbs suggests that he is a man capable of violent policy swerves in defense of his hold on power.

"Mr. Milosevic now represents our best chance, short of fighting this war either directly or by proxy," the Western official said.

The need to find some new political momentum in the quest for peace has become pressing over the last three months as a U.S.-backed plan to end the 30-month war has sat on the table, rejected by the Bosnian Serbs and unlikely ever to be accepted by them.

For the United States, the Milosevic card looks like the only viable option. However, European governments would now like to adjust the peace proposal to make it more attractive to the Serbs.

To the Clinton administration, such a step would amount to rewarding the Bosnian Serbs' stubbornness. U.S. officials are insisting that this was a take-it-or-leave-it plan, offering 51 percent of Bosnia to the Muslim-led government and 49 percent to the Serbs.

The extent of the trans-Atlantic differences emerged this week in an unusually blunt article in the Paris daily *Le Figaro* by the French foreign minister, Alain Juppé. Noting that the Muslim-Croat federation in Bosnia had the right to form a confederation with Croatia, Mr. Juppé said the Bosnian Serbs should now be explicitly granted the right to form a confederation with Serbia.

"Everyone agrees in private that this is the only logical position to adopt," he wrote. "Let us

therefore all have the courage to affirm this publicly."

A U.S. official close to the Bosnian negotiations said the Clinton administration considered the French ideas to be premature. In the U.S. view, the Serbs must first accept the international proposal for dividing Bosnia.

The problem for the Clinton administration is twofold. The first is that the Bosnian government has made it clear that any adjustment of the peace proposal would lead to a withdrawal of its acceptance of the plan.

The second is one of image: A Serbian confederation that includes almost 50 percent of Bosnia would come very close to the formation of a "Greater Serbia" and leave Bosnia-Herzegovina as little more than a fig leaf masking the dismemberment of the country. That outcome may be inevitable, but it is not attractive to a president who declared as a Democratic candidate that Serbian aggression could not be tolerated.

But in the absence of any real military pressure on the Serbs, or any likelihood of such pressure emerging, there seems to be limited usefulness in leaving the peace plan as it is. Moreover, Britain, Russia and, to a lesser extent, Germany, all see some value in Mr. Juppé's ideas.

WORLD BRIEFS

Sinn Fein Criticizes U.K. Reluctance

DUBLIN — The president of Sinn Fein, Gerry Adams, held talks about Northern Ireland with Prime Minister Albert Reynolds of Ireland on Thursday and criticized Britain's attitude in holding a similar dialogue with him.

"It is pertinent to point out the engagement of the Irish government is in marked contrast to the faltering and hesitant way in which the British government has approached this new era of peace," Mr. Adams said after the hourlong meeting with Mr. Reynolds.

Britain refuses to hold talks with Sinn Fein, the political wing of the Irish Republican Army, until it is satisfied that the guerrilla group's Sept. 1 truce in its 25-year war to end British rule of Northern Ireland is permanent.

Ex-Stasi Informer Resigns Bonn Seat

BONN (AP) — A leftist who was elected to Parliament despite her admission that she was once an informer for East Germany's Stasi secret police resigned Thursday after her party withdrew its support.

Kerstin Kaiser-Nicht, a vice president of the Party of Democratic Socialism, was asked to surrender her seat Wednesday night by the majority of the 29 other new PDS legislators. The PDS was created in 1990 from the ashes of the East German Communist Party.

Ms. Kaiser-Nicht's seat will go to Marietta Böttcher, the next name on the list of candidates in the Eastern German state of Brandenburg.

Police Alert for Austria Rightist Rally

VIENNA (Reuters) — Austrian border guards were on alert Thursday for neo-Nazis heading for a weekend rally in Innsbruck of up to 3,000 members of the extreme right, and the police in the city were being massively reinforced in case of clashes.

State radio said surveillance had been stepped up at the borders with Germany, Switzerland and Italy, as well as in Innsbruck, to prevent the "infiltration of rowdies." Citizens were advised to stay at home Saturday night.

Central Innsbruck was to be protected by 900 uniformed police with water cannon, including reinforcements sent to the city from all over Austria. Two helicopters were being deployed, and 90 detectives are to support the uniformed force.

Bus in India Is Pushed Over a Gorge

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — Kuki tribal militants in northeastern India pushed a bus filled with passengers down a gorge, killing 37 people, mostly rival Nagas, the Press Trust of India said Thursday.

Naga tribesmen later killed two Kukis in the town of Bishnupur, the news agency said.

Kukis and Nagas often operate from across the Burmese border. Indian customs officials believe they are fighting over a heroin smuggling route. Kukis form 20 percent and Nagas 25 percent of Manipur State's population of 1.3 million.

Vandals Attack Jewish Site in France

BOBIGNY, France (AFP) — Vandals attacked a memorial to a former concentration camp where Jews were rounded up in wartime France to be taken to gas chambers, officials said Thursday.

The attack occurred at the site of the former Drancy camp, north of Paris, three days after an anniversary commemoration of the last convoy of 200 children to leave the camp for the extermination chambers at Auschwitz.

The vandals ransacked an exhibition of memorabilia about the camp, the police said. Mayor Maurice Niles of Drancy and other officials condemned the attack.

Uruguay Clears Medecin Extradition

MONTEVIDEO (AFP) — Uruguay's Supreme Court has cleared the way for the extradition of Jacques Medecin, 66, the former mayor of Nice, who has been sentenced in France on corruption charges, the court said Thursday.

The court rejected the final appeals filed by Mr. Medecin, who fled in 1990 to Uruguay.

Sources here said Mr. Medecin, charged with corruption, embezzlement of public money and tax fraud, could be extradited this month or early November. He was mayor of Nice for 24 years.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Leaders Inaugurate Pyrenees Tunnel

PUYMORENS TUNNEL, France (Reuters) — The leaders of France and Spain on Thursday officially opened the 4.8-kilometer (3-mile) tunnel through the eastern Pyrenees, built to speed road travel between Toulouse and Barcelona and bolster regional development.

President Francois Mitterrand and Prime Minister Edouard Balladur of France and Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez of Spain took part in opening the tunnel through the Puymorens mountain pass. The tunnel had been under construction for five years. It is entirely on French territory at a cost of 890 million francs (\$173 million). It will cut about 20 minutes off the four-hour drive between the two cities.

Lufthansa German Airlines will resume flights to Belgrade on Friday after a three-year break in services to the Serbian capital. Lufthansa said it would run a service from Frankfurt to Belgrade three times a week.

A 24-hour strike by French railroad workers disrupted traffic Thursday on some main lines and several regional networks mainly in the south. Two trains out of Paris, including high-speed TGVs, were running between Paris and cities in the southeast, and one in four on networks serving Toulouse, Bordeaux, Chambéry and Lyon, the state-run railroad said. Suburban services in the Paris region were cut by one-third to two-thirds.

Spanish unions have called for two 24-hour strikes next month against Iberia Airlines to protest a cost-cutting plan. The General Workers Union and the Workers Commissions said their members would strike Nov. 3 and 11, after management failed to meet a negotiating deadline on the plan.

Malaysian Airlines System signed code-sharing agreements with British Midland Airways and Ansett Australia and is looking for partners in the Americas, officials in Kuala Lumpur said. Under the pact with British Midland, MAS will initially serve Leeds, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Teesside and Belfast. The agreement with Ansett Australia covers Brisbane, Adelaide, Cairns, Hobart, Coolangatta and Canberra.

Torrential rains on Rhodes flooded many parts of the eastern Greek island Thursday and washed away a highway linking the capital city, Rhodes, with the eastern town of Lindos. Four people drowned when their car was washed into a flooded field.

U.S. to Test Allies On Bosnia Embargo

Hard Going Expected in UN

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The Clinton administration is to introduce a Security Council resolution next week calling for the lifting of the arms embargo against Bosnia's Muslim-led government in six months.

The move is an opening maneuver in what are likely to be delicate negotiations with Russia, Britain, France and Germany, who have been working with the United States in a "contact group" on Bosnian peace.

The countries have been trying to win Serbian acceptance of a peace settlement partitioning Bosnia among the warring factions and reducing the area under Serbian control from 70 percent to 49 percent. The Serbs have rejected the proposal, while the Bosnian government has accepted it.

Action to lift the embargo against the Bosnian government has been demanded by Congress and promised by President Bill Clinton. But the administration must find a way to avoid a Russian veto of its resolution or a split with European allies, who oppose exempting the Bosnian Muslims from a weapons ban covering all the combatants.

Madeleine K. Albright, the chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, and Richard Holbrooke, assistant secretary of State for European affairs, told delegates from the "contact group" countries Wednesday of the administration's plan to introduce the resolution, a U.S. official said.

The Europeans and Russians have been opposed to setting a firm future date in a resolution and it is likely that, at minimum, there will be demands for a weakening of that language, allowing for a new look at the issue next spring before action is taken. And a French or British veto cannot be ruled out.

For the Clinton administration, there is little public room for maneuvering at this point. Congress has mandated that American forces can no longer

be used to enforce the embargo after Nov. 15 if there is no resolution on lifting the ban or if the resolution is vetoed.

Genocide Trial Opens

A Serb went on trial in Salzburg on Thursday on charges of murder, arson and genocide in Bosnia, the first such case to be tried outside the former Yugoslavia, Reuters reported.

The accused, Dusko Cvjetkovic, 26, denied the charges. Mr. Cvjetkovic fled to Austria a year ago as a political refugee but was recognized here by the brother of a victim. War-crimes trials have been held in Belgrade and Sarajevo, but this is the first such trial to take place in a Western European court.

Proceedings were adjourned after the first day until Dec. 5 to allow prosecutors time to summon further witnesses.

'Good Fight,' Says Italian Legislator After Sparking Melee

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — Government and opposition legislators brayed in the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday, forcing suspension of a debate over public broadcasting.

Italian television showed scenes of pandemonium in the assembly as deputies from the government benches, many from the rightist National Alliance movement, left their seats and stormed toward their opposition rivals.

Stewards were unable to stop several deputies from reaching the floor of the chamber, where they grappled and traded punches before the assembly speaker, Irene Pivetti, called the session to a halt.

The melee erupted when Mauro Paissan, a deputy for the opposition leftist Progressives group, accused the parties in Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi's coalition of corrupt interference in the affairs of the state broadcaster RAI.

"You're the people who give and take bribes today, you're the people who use RAI's money and the control of information to corrupt," Mr. Paissan said.

A roar of protest went up from the government benches, and a National Alliance deputy, Nicola Pasetto, grabbed Mr. Paissan, witnesses said.

"Other deputies threw themselves at the podium where Paissan was speaking, and he was knocked over,

hit and shoved," the Italian news agency ANSA reported.

When order was restored, Mr. Paissan applauded his adversaries, yelling: "Good fight! Even though they're new to Parliament, I never expected such passion."

Parliament is debating a government decree for emergency funding and major restructuring plans for RAI, Italy's hugely indebted public broadcaster.

The opposition has accused the governing coalition led by Mr. Berlusconi, who owns three private television channels, of attempting to carve up RAI's three channels between its members.

Russia to Pay Ames a 'Debt of Honor,' U.S. Suspects

By Walter Pincus
and Bill Miller
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government believes that Russia's intelligence service, obliged by a "debt of honor" to one of its most successful spies, may try to deliver between \$1 million and \$2 million to the wife and son of the confessed

espionage agent Aldrich Hazen Ames.

Moscow already paid Mr. Ames more than \$2.5 million before he was caught in February, but investigators think Russia still owes more to Mr. Ames for his past work. As he is serving a life sentence for his espionage, the payoff would most likely go to his wife, Rosa,

and the couple's 5-year-old son, according to sources familiar with the case.

The United States would prefer not to see further rewards flow to Mr. Ames's family — but under similar circumstances the CIA would do exactly the same.

A former top CIA official said the agency would make

good on any money owed a foreign agent recruited by the CIA who had been arrested or killed while serving in that capacity.

In the intelligence community, such promises are considered "debts of honor" that are traditionally paid, a federal investigator said.

In fact, the CIA is making payments to the widows and

other heirs of some of the U.S. agents killed by Moscow as a result of Mr. Ames's betrayal, sources said.

Such payments are typically made through trusts, retirement funds or even the handling of children's tuition, without anyone knowing about the source, the former top CIA official said.

U.S. Professor in Investigation Leaves Singapore

Reuters

SINGAPORE — An American professor being investigated by Singapore for possible criminal defamation departed for the United States on Thursday to visit his sick father, sources close to the academic said.

An airline source at Singapore's Changi Airport confirmed that Christopher Lingle, 46, had checked into the departure lounge for a flight to Los Angeles via Taipei.

One source said that Mr. Lingle planned to submit his resignation from his National University of Singapore post, to be effective in 30 days.

But he "intends to return to Singapore within seven days" after visiting his 79-year-old father in Atlanta, the source said.

Mr. Lingle, a senior fellow in European studies, was questioned by Singapore police on Monday "in connection with investigations into contempt of court and criminal defamation arising from an article" he had written, a Singapore police spokesman said in a statement Tuesday.

Mr. Lingle's Oct. 7 opinion piece in the *International Herald Tribune* was critical of Asian governments.

On Monday, Mr. Lingle said he gave the police about 100 periodicals from his office and

home after they asked to see the research material he used to write the article.

"Up to now I've been treated with dignity and professionalism by the police, and I'm convinced that if my comments are judged fairly, the matter will go no further," he said.

In Paris on Wednesday, Singapore's prime minister, Goh Chok Tong, appeared to defend the investigation of Mr. Lingle after Mr. Goh was asked a general question about differences between Singapore authorities and the domestic and foreign press.

"When a journalist, for example, writes that a judge is not independent, it is normal that the police question him to verify his arguments," Mr. Goh told *Le Monde*.

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